THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

ESTABLISHED 1841.] [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

NO. 901.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1886;—SIVAN 29, 5646. [PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th June, at 178, Kennington Park, S.E., the wife of RICHARD J. MOSES, of a daughter.

On the 28th June, at 31, Broomsgrove Road, Sheffield, the wife of BENJAMIN JACOBS, of twin sons.—No cards.

On the 29th June, at 63, Portsdown Road, W., the wife of MORRIS WALTER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd June, at the Marlborough Rooms, Regent Street, by the Rev. S. Singer, ARTHUR WILENSKI, of 16, Upper Westbourne Terrace, to ALICE, only child of Mrs. MICHAEL SIMEON, of Hanover House, 82, Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington.

On the 23rd June, at the Synagogue, Bristol, by the Rev. J. Levy, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Eisenberg. MAURICE NATHAN, 72, Redcliff Street, to SELINA, elder daughter of BARNETT LAZARUS, 82, Redcliff Hill, Bristol.

On the 23rd June, at the residence of the bride's father, 562, Mile End Road, by the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, assisted by the Revs. M. Rosenstein and M. Gollancz, FANNIE, the daughter of Mr. H. BARNETT, to Mr. DAVID GOLDSTEIN, of Cape Town, South Africa.—Australian and Cape papers please copy.

On the 28th June, at Paddington, VICTOR A. WARTENBERG, Surgeon, of Blackpool, to ANNIE, second daughter of the late BERTHOLD ALBU.—No cards.—Australian and Cape papers please copy.

On the 30th June, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. Singer, assisted by the Rev. M. Haines, DAVID JOSEPH NATHAN, eldest son of J. E. Nathan, of Wellington, N.Z., to MINNIE, eldest daughter of HYAM JONAS, of 46, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.—Australian and New Zealand papers please copy.

On the 30th June, at the Synagogue, Moor Street, Sunderland, by the Rev. M. L. Harris, assisted by the Rev. S. J. Levy, GERTRUDE, second daughter of JOSEPH WOLFE, Esq., 10, Sussex Street, Sunderland, to ROBERT, second son of ABRAHAM COHEN, Esq., of, Leeds.

On the 30th June, at the St. John's Wood Synagogue, Abbey Road, N.W., by the Rev. B. Berliner, assisted by the Rev. M. Rosenstein, LYDIA JULIA, eldest daughter of Mr. I. COWAN, of 25, Beresford Road, Canonbury, to ISAAC, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Lyons, of Lion House, Brondesbury Villas, N.W.—Australian and Cape papers please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 6th June, at Cape Town, suddenly, and to the great grief of his family, MAX BERGER, formerly of London. God rest his soul!

On the 24th June, at 49, Walnut Tree Grove, Kennington Park, S.E., JACOB, eldest son of L. H. PHILLIPS, Esq., C.C.

On the 25th June, at 10, Hutchison Street, Houndsditch, after a short illness, CATHERINE, the dearly beloved wife of the late SAMUEL FONSECA. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing sons, daughter, brothers, and a large circle of friends. May her dear soul rest in peace! Amen.

On ש״ק, June 26th, at Birmingham, aged 92, FANNY, relict of the late ISRAEL MOSES, ע״ה, formerly of Malden, Essex, and Plymouth, and mother of Mr. M. Moses, of Birmingham.—ת״נ״צ״ב״ה.

On the 26th June, after a short illness, GERTRUDE, the dearly beloved wife of HARRY JOEL, Prudhoe Castle Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and daughter of Lewis and Miriam Leapman, of 41, Camberwell Park, and 11, King's Road, Brighton, aged 25. Deeply lamented by her sorrowing husband, parents, brothers, sisters and a large circle of friends. May her soul rest in peace! Amen.

On the 27th June, at Mulhouse, F. DREYFUS, aged 75 years, the beloved mother of Mme. Lewy, Copthorne, 12, Fourth Avenue, Brighton. Deeply regretted.

On Sunday, June 27th, at her residence, No. 1, Riding Gate, Canterbury, JULIA, relict of the late BARNET NATHAN, of 29, Snargate Street, Dover, aged 99 years and 9 months. Dearly beloved and deeply lamented by her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

On the 27th June, at 4, Lansdown Place, W.C., MARY, widow of the late ANDREW LIPPSCHUTZ, Esq., of Brussels, in her 69th year.

On the 30th June, at 177, King Edward's Road, Birmingham, FANNY PHŒBE, the second dearly beloved daughter of SARAH and HARRIS ISAACS, formerly of Merthyr Tydvil. May her soul rest in peace!—Australian papers please copy.

MRS. JOHN BENJAMIN returns her sincere THANKS to her numerous friends for kind visits, letters, and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for her much beloved and lamented husband. God rest his dear soul in peace! 34, Shaftesbury Avenue, late Dudley Street.

MR. DAVIS, of 12, Soho Street, Soho Square, begs to return THANKS to his friends for cards, letters, and visits of condolence received during the week of mourning for his late lamented mother.

MR. ELLIS and SISTERS return their sincere THANKS for the great sympathy shown them during their recent bereavement.—92, Evering Road, N.; 30th June, 1886.

MRS. HYMAN and FAMILY, of 4, Palmer Street, Spitalfields, beg to THANK their numerous friends for the kind visits and letters of condolence during the week of mourning for their late lamented husband and father.—Dutch and American papers please copy.

MRS. JOHN SOLOMON, SONS, and DAUGHTER return sincere THANKS for visits, letters, and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented and beloved husband and father. ת״נ״צ״ב״ה.—3, Aberdeen Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.

THE TOMBSTONE to the memory of the late ANN COLLINS (Nancy), of 44, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, will be S&T on SUNDAY, July 11th, at 4 o'clock, at the Cemetery, Bancroft Road, Mile End, E.—Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation.

TO THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

THE result of yesterday's Polling having placed me in the honoured position of Sheriff Elect of London and Middlesex, I take this early opportunity to thank you for having recorded your votes in my favour.

My competitors were backed by such thorough organisation, while I myself had done so little in that connexion, that I certainly must be largely indebted to very many friends for services voluntarily rendered to me on the occassion, services for which I shall always feel most grateful.

I am,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,

HENRY A. ISAACS.

REV. A. TERTIS (Reader of the Princes Street Synagogue),

PRACTICAL AND SKILFUL MOHEL (מוהל).

Eleven years' experience.

Personal attendance till cured.

Numerous references from medical men,

Annual portion to חברת הכנסת ברית.

8, PRINCES STREET,

SPITALFIELDS, E.

COMPTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

BUCKINGHAM PLACE, BRIGHTON.

Principal—Mr. J. H. COHEN.

STRONG Teaching Staff, excellent School premises, among the largest and most complete in Brighton. Higher and Elementary Courses as heretofore.

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Works:—147, SIDNEY-STREET, MILE END

Headstones, Tombs and Monuments supplied for all cemeteries, in Stone, Aberdeen Granite and Marble, with the Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application.

Established over 50 years.

HARRIS and SON (late Harris and Barnett),

MONUMENTAL MASONS,

Works:—1A, BEAUMONT-STREET, MILE END, E.

Headstones, Tombs and Monuments in all kinds of Stone and Marble, with Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs forwarded on application.

A. VAN PRAAGH, MONUMENTAL MASON and LETTER CUTTER, 30, SCARBORO' STREET, LEMAN STREET, E. Monuments, Tomb and Headstones erected in Stone, Marble and Granite with the imperishable lead letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application. Tombstones of all kinds repaired and painted. Works: Sclater Street Shoreditch.

ק״ק כנסת ישראל ועסטמינסטער בלונדון

WESTERN SYNAGOGUE,

ST. ALBAN'S PLACE, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.

THE Rev. Dr. H. ADLER will DELIVER a SERMON at this Synagogue during the Morning Service on JULY 3rd next, ש״ק פ׳ חקת ה״ב״ע״ל.

By order, L. CANTER, Sec

ק״ק כנסת יש״אל

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

BAYSWATER SYNAGOGUE,

CHICHESTER PLACE, HARROW ROAD, W.

THE Rev. D. FAY will DELIVER a SERMON in this Synagogue on SABBATH NEXT, July 3rd, ש״ק פ׳ חקת הבעל.

R. HARRIS, Sec.

ק״ק כנסת יש״אל

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

HAMBRO' SYNAGOGUE CHAMBERS'

Church Row, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

THE Board of Management of this Synagogue REQUIRE a competent person to perform the duties of ASSISTANT READER and שמש temporarily.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary (13, Spital Square), to be sent in before the 15th July, from whom farther particulars may be ascertained.

By order, J. SALOMONS, Sec.

ק״ק כנסת יש״אל

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

EAST LONDON SYNAGOGUE.

THE Board of Management of the East London Synagogue INVITE APPLICATIONS for the Office of SECOND READER and SECRETARY.

The gentleman elected will be required, in addition to the discharge of his synagogal duties, to perform such duties of a clerical nature as are now or may be directed by the Bye Laws and Laws of the United Synagogue and of this Synagogue. He will also be required to sign an agreement, a copy of which may be seen at the office of the Synagogue, and to insure his life on terms approved by the Council.

Applicants must not be above 40 years of age.

The salary attached to the office is £140 per annum, with free residence and taxes.

The engagement will be for 3 years only, renewable at the option of the Board of Management.

Applications, which must be in writing, together with testimonials, a certificate of birth, and a certificate from the Chief Rabbi as to religious and moral fitness for the office, to be forwarded to the Secretary pro tem. not later than the 3rd August, 1886.

Candidates' expenses will not be defrayed.

By order,

JOEL LEVY,

Secretary pro tem.

Synagogue Chambers,

Rectory Square, Stepney Green, E.

July 1st, 5646—1886.

נוה צדק

JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

WEST NORWOOD.

A SPECIAL GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held at the HOSPITAL, West Norwood, on SUNDAY NEXT, 4th July, 1886, at Half-past Two o'clock in the day, to Elect TWELVE BOYS and EIGHT GIRLS as inmates, and ONE MALE and ONE FEMALE aged Out-Pensioner, and for such other business as may occur.

The Ballot will commence at half-past Two and close at half-past Three o'clock precisely, when the PRIZES will be distributed by Lieut.-Col. PHINEAS COWAN, Alderman.

By order, J. SALOMONS, Sec.

A train leaves London Bridge for West Norwood, 1·45 p.m.

Ditto, for Tulse Hill, 1·20.

A train leaves Victoria Station for West Norwood, 1·30 p.m.

JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM,

WEST NORWOOD, S.E.

THE Committee hereby Give Notice that they are PREPARED to place LADS as IN-DOOR APPRENTICES to good Trades or Businesses. Liberal premiums will be given. Apply to Simeon Lazarus, Esq., 8, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members will be held at SILVER'S ROOMS, 117, Gower Street, W.C., on SUNDAY the 11th of July, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, for the Election of Twenty-five Members of the Council, and for such other business as may occur.

The Chair will be taken at ELEVEN o'clock precisely.

The ballot will close at 12 o'clock.

Each member may bring friends to the meeting.

A. LÖWY, Sec.

109, Sutherland Gardens, W.

NORTH LONDON RELIGION CLASSES.

A PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the PUPILS attending the above Classes will be held at NORTHAMPTON HOUSE, ST. PAUL'S ROAD, N., on SUNDAY, July the 18th, at 12 o'clock precisely.

The Rev. Dr. HERMANN ADLER, Delegate Chief Rabbi, has kindly consented to preside.

All friends of education are cordially invited.

OLD FORD AND NORTH BOW JEWISH CLASSES AND SABBATH SCHOOL.

HELD AT THE BOARD SCHOOL, OLGA STREET

(Entrance in Arbery Road, Grove Road, E.)

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the PUPILS of these Classes and the Sabbath School in connection therewith will take place at the above address, on SUNDAY, July 11th, at 3 p.m. The Hon. MICHAEL SOLOMON, M.L.C., Jamaica, has kindly consented to preside.

Parents of pupils, residents in the district, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

I. BLOOMFIELD, Hon. Sec.

June 30th, 1886.

*** The Olga Street Board School (Arbery Road entrance) is within five minutes of Coborn Road Station (G.E.R.) Trains leave Liverpool Street at 2·36, 2·40, and 2·43 p.m.

WARRINGTON COLLEGE,

FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN,

34, WARRINGTON CRESCENT, W.

Principal—Mr. GILMOUR.

SPEECH DAY and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES

on THURSDAY, July 15th, 1886, at 7·30 p.m.

STEINWAY HALL,

Lower Seymour Street, W.

EDMONTON HOUSE ACADEMY.

UPPER EDMONTON.

THE HALF-TERM COMMENCED on June 10th. Qualified Professors in every Department. Hebrew by Mr. Van Raalte. Arrangements can be made for Weekly or Monthly Boarders. To Ladies wishing the benefit of pure country air, separate facilities and quietude are en ured.

נוה צדק

JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

JULY ELECTION.

THE Rev. G. J. EMANUEL, B.A., entreats Governors and Subscribers to RECORD their VOTES in favour of BENJAMIN GOLDBLOOM and MOSES JOSEPH PETERS, most necessitous cases. Proxies gratefully received.—36, Beaufort Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE,

92, WARRIOR SQUARE,

SITUATED in the healthiest part of the town. Close to Sea and Railway Station. Comfort of visitors carefully studied.

Terms on application to Miss Hyman, as above.

OAKLANDS

BRIGHTON, FACING THE SEA.

JOSEPH'S

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Special arrangements made for families during the season.

Tariff and full particulars on application.

8, CAVENDISH PLACE, KING'S ROAD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF WHITECHAPEL.

(Whitechapel, Spitalfields, Mile End New Town, &c.)

GENTLEMEN,

HER Majesty's Government, having decided to appeal to the Country, will dissolve the Parliament to which you have recently elected me.

Feeling confident that since I have had the honour of being your representative I have faithfully fulfilled every obligation, I again appeal for your suffrages.

The Irish question retards other legislation, entailing not only the sacrifice of valuable time but also the postponement of the consideration of many great measures. The important Bills having for their object the Reform of the Land Laws, of the Municipal Government of London, and of the City Companies; the Equalisation of Taxation; the Extension of the Franchise; and the Enfranchisement of Leaseholds; are all delayed pending the settlement of this great question. I have always been in favour of allowing Ireland to manage her own affairs and should support any measure which, while preserving the Union of the two Countries and maintaining the supremacy of the British Parliament, confers this just privilege upon Ireland.

I would also extend a similar right to England and Scotland, reserving Imperial questions to an Imperial Parliament in which the Colonies should also be represented.

I need not recapitulate all my political opinions, as you know them well, but I will frankly answer any question at the public meetings which I hope shortly to hold. I have not altered my opinion as to the justice of religious equality, but, if re-elected, I will not interfere in the questions affecting the religious establishments of Great Britain during the ensuing Parliament.

Trusting that you will favour me with a renewal of your confidence,

I remain, faithfully yours,
SAMUEL MONTAGU.

60, Old Broad Street, E.C.
7th June, 1886.

The Law prohibits the use of any hired vehicles, coachmen or horses on the day of election. Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., would therefore feel greatly obliged if any persons who would be willing to lend him any vehicles &c. for the election day (which will take place on Tuesday next July 6th), would communicate with him at 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STEPNEY DIVISION OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE unanimous invitation of the Stepney Conservative Association, and the numerous acts of kindness which I have received from you, have induced me to consent with pleasure to again become the candidate for your division at the ensuing General Election.

I am encouraged to take this step from the consideration that the last contest was lost by only 22 votes. Since then I have received promises of support, as a Constitutional and Unionist Candidate, from electors of all shades of political opinion. I am well known to you; and my views are, as you are aware in favour of our great Empire being consolidated and strengthened as opposed to the policy of disruption and dismemberment.

In reference to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule or Separation Bill, which was so ignominiously defeated, and severely and absolutely condemned by the principal leaders of the Liberal and Radical parties, including Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Bright, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Caine, Mr. Courtney, Sir Henry James, Baron F. de Rothschild, Sir J. Goldsmid, Mr. Trevelyan, and many others, it will be remembered that at the last General Election Mr. Gladstone never even foreshadowed in his manifesto that he would in a few weeks bring in a Bill for the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom, and demand the acceptance of proposals which had been condemned in advance by every Liberal statesman during the present century. The Conservative and Liberal parties have always declined to entertain the purchase of the Irish vote by tampering with the unity of the three kingdoms.

During the administration of the present Government, no attempt has been made to deal with measures of the first importance, and everything has been thrust aside to to make way for a Bill which filled every loyal citizen with consternation and alarm. Fortunately, however, the Government has existed too short a time to repeat in other matters of Imperial interest the mistakes and shifting policy of their former term of office. Had their Separation Bill passed into law, it would have seriously intensified the already existing bad trade by driving capital out of Ireland, thus causing a great influx of Irish labour, and increasing the already too keen competition existing in this country, Ireland would become virtually ruined, whilst anarchy and civil war would probably ensue.

Mr. Bright said "that no sensible man could wish the United Kingdom to become two or more nations entirely separate from each other;" and the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon expressed the opinion that "the whole scheme is full of dangers and absurdities as if it came from a mad man." Besides, under the provisions of the Bill, this country would have been saddled with an additional burden of two hundred millions.

I would, if returned to Parliament, endeavour to ensure to Ireland a complete system of municipal organisation for her special needs and requirements.

The electors all know my views with regard to one-sided Free Trade—which has so seriously injured the welfare of Stepney and other districts—as well as my views on Imperial taxation, Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Established Church, legislation for ensuing healthy dwellings for the poor, Thames Communications, and many other subjects of local and general interest, which I will refer to when I have the pleasure of addressing you.

Should you do me the honour of returning me as your member, my whole time and experience will be at your service, and I will do my utmost to promote measures tending towards the safety of our country and the welfare of my fellow citizens, from which ever party they may proceed.

In conclusion, I appeal most earnestly to the Electors of Stepney, at the present critical juncture of affairs, to assist me in my efforts to maintain unimpaired the integrity, and to strenuously oppose every attempt to bring about the destruction of the Empire.

I remain,
Faithfully yours,
F. WOOTTON ISAACSON.

152, Harley Street, W.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE STEPNEY DIVISION OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN,

MR. DURANT having announced his intention not to contest the Seat, I have been honoured with an invitation from the Liberal and Radical Association to come forward as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's policy upon the Irish Question.

I do not suppose that any one faces this question with a light heart. It is no light thing to differ from Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Trevelyan. But, according to the best of my judgment, half measures will no longer suffice. When a separate Parliament for Ireland has been proposed by the responsible Ministers of the Crown at the head of the Liberal Party, and supported by 220 English, Scotch, and Welsh members, besides eight-tenths of the Irish representatives, no one can call it unreasonable, and its concession must be only a question of time. I am in favour of doing it at once and with a good grace, and whilst it will be accepted in a friendly spirit by the Irish nation, instead of waiting till it is extorted after years of coercion and obstruction, and until the demand for a separate Parliament has changed into a demand for entire separation.

I am entirely opposed to Complete Separation, which, in my opinion, would be a disaster to both Countries, and I regard the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's plan as the only means of avoiding it and of ensuring a durable settlement.

I do not believe that there would be any insuperable difficulty in modifying Mr. Gladstone's Bill so as to provide further security for the observance of law and the protection of minorities; and Mr. Gladstone has repeatedly expressed his willingness to consider such amendments.

Gentlemen, although the Irish question is the absorbing interest of this election, it is right that I should briefly indicate my views on other matters. I belong to the advanced wing of the Liberal party, and on most questions I agree with Mr. Chamberlain. I am for large and thorough alterations of the laws relating to land, for disestablishment, for free education, not at the expense of the rates, and for a great diminution in the immense sums now spent upon the army, as distinguished from the navy, which I desire to see maintained in the highest state of efficiency. I am against foreign interventions, which are usually undertaken out of ignorance, absorb untold millions without any useful result, and divert attention from domestic reform. I am in favour, with certain limitations, of Local Option and Sunday Closing, and I think that much greater power should be given to ratepayers throughout the country of managing their own affairs by elective bodies with greatly increased powers of taking land, and generally for all purposes connected with the welfare, convenience and enjoyment of the public at large.

In my judgment the position of the House of Lords demands an early and earnest reconsideration. It cannot be right that one House of Parliament should be always on one side, and that side always the wrong one. No one can have followed modern parliamentary history without feeling that to the action of our hereditary and irresponsible Legislators is due the continuance of an immense amount of remediable misery throughout the United Kingdom, or indeed that the very existence at this moment of an Irish question is largely the effect of the rejection, delay and mutilation by the House of Lords of measures brought in by Mr. Gladstone and passed by the House of Commons, for dealing with the land question in Ireland.

I trust that another Session will not pass without a farther reform of the Franchise Laws. The period of residence qualifying for a vote ought to be very greatly reduced. Registration ought to be carried out by public officers without expense or trouble to the voter, and the Register ought to be conclusive that a person registered as a voter may vote, and that his vote shall neither be enquired into nor set aside.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. WRIGHT.

1, Paper Buildings, Temple.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOW AND BROMLEY DIVISION OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE unprecedented action of the present Prime Minister in pursuit of a policy repudiated by his most trusted colleagues in the past, has brought the Parliament elected last November to an abrupt end.

To the great injury of trade and business the country is now plunged in the turmoil of a General Election. The interests of commerce and industry are thus sacrificed to an attempt to force upon Parliament a policy, not only unauthorised, but wholly unexpected by the constituencies.

The aims of one man, aided and abetted by a following composed chiefly of unknown, untried, and more or less professional politicians, are responsible for aggravating by political disturbances the difficulties of recovering from the effects of a winter of exceptional trial and privation to the working classes.

It is under these circumstances I submit my candidature with complete confidence to your judgment at the Poll.

My political views are well known to you.

As you are fully aware, I have nothing to withdraw or to explain away in long phrases or fine words.

This much, however, I must add.

Had I been your member I should have opposed the motion, carried by extreme Radicals, which now throws the cost of Victoria Park upon your Local Rates. This charge has hitherto been borne by the whole nation, and it was a flagrant act of injustice to shift it upon you.

The issue now before you is simply this—"Shall the loyal be deserted and the disloyal set over them?"

Ordinary differences of opinion between the two great parties are happily hushed in the presence of an issue so grave. Justice to Ireland, to Great Britain, and to the Empire demands the united effort of all true men to stamp out despotism in disguise.

Combined action is needed to place in power men who recognise the principle that "the first duty of a Government is to govern," without this stability cannot be secured; order cannot be maintained; and prosperity for trade and industry cannot be restored.

I pledge myself to give all such efforts and all such action a fearless, consistent, and independent support.

Our Constitution has been built up by our fathers, and has been for generations the envy of the world. It is our birthright, and in company with Lord Hartington, Mr. John Bright, and Mr. Chamberlain I protest against its being sold for a mess of political pottage.

I heartily thank you for the generous courtesy and kindness extended to me on all occasions, and in the name of Civil and Religious Liberty, in the interests of common sense and political stability, I confidently appeal to all creeds, classes, and parties in your great constituency to rally under the flag of "Union."

Yours faithfully,
J. C. R. COLOMB.

16, Charles Street,
St. James's, S.W.
19th June, 1886.

TO Amateurs and Professionals.—Signor A. DE BARATHY, who has had great experience and has educated several celebrated singers, and been associated for many years as leader and vocalist on the Italian stage with the companies of Sigra. Patti, Sigri. Nicolini, Graziani, Patierno, is prepared to receive a few more PUPILS. The secret of success is due to the only true method of training the voice, i.e., a thorough knowledge of the physiological properties of the throat, lungs, &c., as the organs of the human voice. For particulars and terms, address De Barathy, 71, Westbourne Park Villas, Bayswater.

IMPORTANT to the Jewish Readers of this Journal.—The largest obtainable discount off any known make of Pianoforte or American Organ is to be obtained at J. Smith Kilvert's Universal Discount Warehouse, 72, Queen's Road, Bayswater, near Whiteley's.—N.B. A particular speciality made of Collard and Collard's Superb Toned Metal Framed Full Trichord Cottages. A number of instruments returned from hire at quite nominal price. Call solicited.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE WEST OR WHITECHAPEL DIVISION OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the request of a large and influential body of electors of your Borough I have the honour to solicit your suffrages, especially with reference to the measure for the disintegration of the Empire recently submitted to the House of Commons.

In consenting to place myself at your disposal I think it right to state that I have had peculiar opportunities of becoming acquainted with Irish affairs, having represented my own County (the co. Galway) from 1872 to 1874, and having subsequently for several years filled an important post at the Irish Office during the administration of that department by the present Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

The measure in question, though spoken of in the Manifesto of the Prime Minister with beguiling simplicity, is fraught with dangers of the gravest character to all classes and interests in the Empire, and the only gainers by it would be the agitators and sedition-mongers, whose occupation would be gone if Ireland was once allowed to have rest and to reap the benefit of the many remedial measures already passed for her.

Ireland has long since had equal privileges with England and Scotland. She now stands in the proud position of being "an integral and governing member of the greatest Empire of the world." This measure would reduce her to the degraded position of a tributary Province.

It would shake to its centre our relations with our Colonies and India.

It would lead to civil war in Ulster; and in other parts of Ireland the loyal minority, both Catholic and Protestant, would be left at the mercy of their bitterest foes.

It would paralyse all industries and enterprise in Ireland, by driving capital out of that country; thus throwing thousands out of employment and flooding the already overstocked labour market in this country, thereby lowering the rate of wages.

To pass it would be a declaration of impotence on the part of the Imperial Parliament.

It would be a surrender to a League which stops not at murder, arson, and mutilation, to bring Ireland into subjection to its despotism and to accomplish its avowed end, namely, the separation of Ireland from England.

The Prime Minister, conscious of the injury that would be inflicted upon the owners of landed property in Ireland by the passing of his disintegration measure, accompanied it by another, which he declared to be "inseparable" from it. This Bill, for the purchasing out of the landowners, provided for the payment of £50,000,000! the first instalment of a charge on the British taxpayer, the ultimate amount of which cannot be estimated at less than £200,000,000!

Gentlemen, are you prepared to saddle yourselves with such an enormous increase to your already heavy taxation?

The whole of the Conservative party and the flower of the Liberal party, both inside and outside the walls of Parliament, have unhesitatingly declared against such wanton proposals—proposals which even Mr. Bright himself, the life-long ally of Mr. Gladstone, has declared to be so impracticable that not twenty members of the whole House of Commons would be found to support them had they been introduced by any other than the Prime Minister himself.

These proposals have monopolised the time of the House, sacrificed much needed legislation, and brought about, within the brief interval of a few months from the last General Election, an appeal to the country, to the great detriment of trade and commerce.

No one disputes, and I have long since expressed my opinion, that the labours of Parliament might be advantageously lightened by a more extended system of Local Self-Government.

I need hardly add, that all questions affecting local and commercial interests would receive my best consideration and attention, and upon these matters I hope to have the opportunity of personally conferring with you.

Should you do me the honour of sending me to Parliament as your representative I would give my cordial support to all measures calculated to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and would view favourably proposals for federation with our numerous Dependencies.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. LE POER TRENCH,
Colonel, R.E.,
UNIONIST CANDIDATE.

3, Hyde Park Gardens.
22nd June, 1886.

RAMSGATE.
JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.
The Misses SOLOMON,
5, VICTORIA PARADE
(Next to Granville Hotel).

THE House occupies a fine position facing the Esplanade, commands an unrivalled sea view and possesses every qualification for health and comfort.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH-WEST DIVISION OF BETHNAL GREEN.

GENTLEMEN,

IN response to the request made to me by your Conservative Association, and in deference to the kindness which has been universally shown to me on my visits to your Division, I have again the honour to offer myself as a candidate for your Parliamentary representation, and I beg respectfully to solicit your suffrages.

The new Parliament has come to an early end, owing to the attempt made by Mr. Gladstone to retain power by an alliance which he severely condemned at the time of his election. Necessary legislation has, in consequence, been neglected, and the country has been put to the inconvenience of a second election within nine months.

Having so recently as last October laid my political views before you, and having since then on every available opportunity discussed with you the questions of the day, I feel that as an old friend, well known to most of you, I need not now trouble you with them at any length.

I desire, however, to say a few words on the subject of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone states that one of two policies must be adopted—either the policy of coercion, which he untruthfully calls the policy of Lord Salisbury, or his own—the political separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

I am opposed to either policy, being convinced that the Union, which Mr. Gladstone calls a paper Union, might long since have been made, and can still be made, a real Union.

The perpetual legislation for Ireland, as separate from that for the United Kingdom, is, in my opinion, the true ground on which agitation flourishes; and in promoting such legislation during the past thirty years Mr. Gladstone has been the greatest culprit.

I desire to see the two Islands governed by the same laws, and the Dublin Castle Executive, which causes the demoralising waste of public treasure, of which Mr. Gladstone complains, done away with.

As an Irishman, I feel that I can speak with authority on the sentiments of my fellow-countrymen, and I assert on the most certain grounds that a large majority of them desire only this equality of legislation, and are entirely opposed to Mr. Gladstone's separation scheme.

With these views, gentlemen, I leave the matter in your hands, assuring you, however, that if you return me as your representative, I will endeavour to deserve the honour you will have done me by doing all I can to promote the interests of religion and morality, that which will tend to the greatest good of the greatest number, and to preserving inviolate the honour and integrity of our Empire—principles which, as guides to legislation, are, I believe, entirely in accord with your own, as I trust you will show by your votes.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. E. F. ALYMER.

21, Argyll Road, Kensington,
14th June, 1886.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MILE END

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honoured by a unanimous invitation from the Liberal and Radical Association to become a candidate for the representation of the Mile End Division of the Tower Hamlets, I have determined to go to the Poll.

I am in favour of the Union of Great Britain with Ireland, on the plan of securing that union by gaining the affections of the Irish people, and not by a system of perpetual conflict. As long as 40,000 armed men are needed to maintain order in the sister island, the United Kingdom is but a phrase. Separation is already in existence. The Tory and Secession parties in their present attitude are themselves the parties of disintegration and the instruments of strife.

With singular patience the Irish people await the answer to be returned from England, Scotland, and Wales to the appeal made by Mr. Gladstone and the bone and sinew of the Liberal party. Conflict is ahead. The battle to be fought is on the old issue of trust or distrust in the people. As a Home Ruler I have the deepest sense of the necessity of upholding the glory of the British Empire. But its greatness is to be founded on justice; and its glory on the internal cohesion of the United Kingdom.

Federation I believe to be the ultimate solution of the difficulties of our over-taxed legislature, and the method of dealing with our own arrears in Social Reform. But we must begin with recognising our duty in Ireland; we must be just to Ireland; and to succeed in our aim each one of us must recognise a responsibility which cannot be evaded by the nation. Upon your efforts and sacrifices will depend the issue of this struggle. Time is on our side. If we lost yesterday we shall win to-morrow. Certain as to-morrow's dawn is the admission of the Irish nation to the right of self-government in regard to matters exclusively Irish. If you entrust me with your confidence I shall gladly assist in accomplishing this act of justice towards the Irish people as a protest against the cruel traditions of three centuries.

We have an English as well as an Irish question with which to deal. Our English question is greater than the Irish question. We are living on a volcano. The excessive luxury of the few and the misery of the many exist side by side. They cannot so remain for an indefinite period. Unless we are wise in time, society itself will, in my opinion, before long be shaken to its foundation.

If I do not refer to those minor matters which engage the attention of large masses of thoughtful men, it is because at the present moment the question of justice to Ireland, and therein of justice to England, is of paramount interest.

I will evade no questions; but I will not truckle for votes when my convictions honestly lead to a conclusion contrary to the opinions of those whom I nevertheless hope to reckon among my supporters.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ARNOLD WHITE.

Committee Rooms:
135, Mile End Road.
81, Burdett Road.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MILE END

GENTLEMEN,

THE Dissolution of the present Parliament announced by Mr. Gladstone, renders it necessary for me again to solicit your suffrages at the coming Election.

My political principles remain the same as when you did me the honour to elect me as your representative last November.

The defeat of her Majesty's Ministers on the Government of Ireland Bill being the reason for the approaching dissolution of the present Parliament, they are seeking the opinion of the nation on this important question. I voted against the Bill, believing it would lead to the disruption of the United Kingdom and prove to be a measure most disastrous to the interests of England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as of those of Ireland itself.

Should you do me the honour of again electing me as your representative, you may rely on my continuing to watch over the interests of Mile End as I have already done during the short period I have represented you in the present House of Commons.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully
SPENCER CHARRINGTON.

Brewery, Mile End.
June 16th, 1886.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1886.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST DIVISION OF THE BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE new and startling proposals in reference to Ireland, which I venture to think were not in the mind of anyone at the last Election, and the overwhelming defeat which attended what is known as the "Home Rule Bill," have rendered an appeal to the constituencies imperatively necessary.

My opinions on the ordinary Political and Social questions of the day are so well known to you as to need no recapitulation; I would merely recall those few words in my former address to you, which dealt with the Irish Question. In October last I wrote with regard to Ireland "Whilst desirous of seeing local administration developed, I am firmly determined to use my best endeavours to maintain the Unity of the Kingdom."

These opinions are unchanged; whilst I stand now, as I stood then, on the Unity of the Kingdom, I think it may fairly be said that the burden of proof lies upon my opponent to show that at the time he gained your suffrages he held those extravagant views which have since induced him to give his vote and support to the most disastrous policy ever promulgated by a responsible statesman.

I use the word "disastrous," because I am convinced that this Irish Government Bill, as brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, would impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, would destroy the Unity of the Kingdom, would hand over the Loyal and Protestant minority of Ireland to its enemies, the National League, and would bring strife and ruin upon Ireland and dishonour and disaster upon the Empire.

In addition to this, a Land Purchase Bill has been introduced for the purpose of buying out the landlords in Ireland (thereby showing the distrust which the Prime Minister himself entertained of the Parliament he proposed to create), at a probable cost of 120 millions, the burden of which would ultimately fall on the British taxpayer.

Feeling sure of the support of the great majority of Electors, irrespective of party, in my opposition to these measures, I confidently ask you to return me as your representative in the coming Parliament to uphold on your behalf the honour, glory and integrity of a United Kingdom and a Consolidated Empire.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
COWLEY LAMBERT,

156, Highbury New Park,
June, 1886.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EAST DIVISION OF THE BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,

AT a period, earlier than you or I could have anticipated, the Parliament of 1885 has virtually come to an end. Inducements have been held out to me to seek a seat elsewhere than in East Islington, but I feel that to do so would be but an ill return for the confidence you reposed in me in November last, and I now ask a renewal of that confidence at your hands.

Two questions, and two questions only, are before the country. The first and most important is the future of Liberal policy. Misunderstandings which we all must deplore—from whatever point of view we regard them—have crept in amongst us. It is for you and me to remember we are Liberals before everything, and so to work that the future Government of Great Britain and Ireland shall be a government of liberty and progress.

The second question is the future of Ireland. Upon this my vote on the late Government Bill in some measure explains my position. But as that vote, taken alone, might be the subject of misconception, it is due to you that I should put forth my views in greater detail. I am convinced that the Irish Question must now be grappled with, and that no settlement can be final which does not meet the reasonable wishes of the entire Irish people. To fulfil this condition some form of Local Self-Government, giving to the Irish themselves the control of their home affairs, must be conceded. The admission of this necessity, and of this only, appeared to me to be involved in the second reading of the Government's late Bill, and hence I gave that second reading my support. But it will be the duty of the House of Commons, when the detail of legislation has to be considered, to take care that the supremacy of the Imperial Legislature is maintained unprejudiced and unimpaired, and that the rights of the minority in Ireland are secured. No measure, failing in these essentials, would command my support, and I have every hope that after the full discussion which this question has received, the Government will see their way so to shape the new measure, which we are promised in a fresh Session, as to satisfy the desires of all reasonable men, whether English, Irish, or Scotch. If they fail, what have we to look for? For the stoppage of all useful legislation; for Great Britain pining for reforms upon which all Liberals are agreed, and for Ireland sullen and defiant, perhaps the prey of internal disorder, certainly the scene of discontent and disaffection. And after a time we should, in all probability, have the introduction from the Tory benches of that measure of Home Rule, with or without Protection of Irish, at the cost of English industry, which every man, competent to put this and that together, sees to be looming in the future of the Conservative Party.

I cannot believe that such a picture as I have just drawn can be satisfactory to the Liberals of East Islington, and as a step in the prevention of such a future, I end, as I began, by asking your support.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
H. B. INCE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST MARYLEBONE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING again been honoured by a request to become the Conservative Candidate for the Borough of East Marylebone, I gladly accept the offer to contest so distinguished a Borough.

So short a time has elapsed since I addressed you on the principal political topics of the day, that I will not detain you by recapitulating my views, which may possibly be so well within your memory.

Parliament has been dissolved in order that the country may give a decided opinion on the merits or demerits of the Union between this Country and Ireland.

In the address which I had the honour to present to you last October, I stated my unalterable conviction that, if Home Rule for Ireland is granted it will bring about a Repeal of the Union. I then said, as an Irishman, everything relating to my country must naturally be of profound interest to me; and I would gladly support measures calculated to improve the social position of my countrymen, and give impetus to commercial enterprise. On the other hand, I should give my most determined opposition to proposals tending in the direction of what is called "Home Rule," as I believe that Home Rule would, if granted, inevitably result in the disintegration of the Empire, thereby bringing about the most disastrous consequences to Ireland, and very serious dangers to Great Britain.

After my address was published you placed me at the head of the poll by a substantial and conclusive majority, showing that you approved of the sentiments I then expressed, which sentiments remain unchanged.

If you again honour me with your confidence, I will continue to act on my convictions, and what I believe to be your wishes.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES BERESFORD.

100, Eaton Square, 23rd June, 1886.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

GENTLEMEN,

I ASK you to confer upon me again the great honour of representing in Parliament the Borough of Hampstead. My views upon the Foreign, Colonial and Home Policy of this country were stated to you a few months ago, and I have seen no reason to change them. They may be shortly summed up as follows: I am in favour of a conciliatory, but firm and consistent policy with respect to foreign nations; I am in favour of strengthening the ties which unite the Colonies to the Mother Country, and with that view I would endeavour to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the Colonists, and as far as possible to give effect to them; and lastly I will heartily support all measures which tend to promote the welfare and happiness of the working classes, and to improve their condition.

One question of overwhelming and vital importance, involving, as it does, the maintenance and integrity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is now, by the decided action of the House of Commons, brought before the country.

I ask you to support the majority of that House, composed as it was of Liberals and Conservatives, I ask you to pronounce against a measure which was sprung upon us unawares, and upon which the country has not been consulted; a measure which would destroy the supremacy and dignity of the Imperial Parliament, and which would place in the power of the National League the Loyal and Protestant population of the North of Ireland.

While ready to give to Ireland a large measure of local self-government, I cannot agree to the establishment of an Executive Government in that country, as proposed by Mr. Gladstone's Bill. I believe that such a measure is not calculated to confer real benefit upon Ireland, or to secure the maintenance of law and order there, while it would ultimately entail a heavy expenditure upon the taxpayer of Great Britain.

I will conclude by saying that should I be again elected as your Representative, I will endeavour to justify that choice both by my action in Parliament, and by careful attention to all local matters.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
HENRY T. HOLLAND.

HEBREW DRAMATIC CLUB

3, PRINCES STREET, SPITALFIELDS.

THE Committee beg to inform the members of the above Club that three Grand Entertainments, under the direction of J. Adler, will be given next week. On SATURDAY NEXT "The Russian Frontier"; SUNDAY, "The Persecution of the Jews in Portugal"; MONDAY "The Sorceress."

By order of the Committee.

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Applications to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Rev. S. Singer, 12, St. Petersburgh Place, Bayswater, on or before July 25th, 1886.

By order,
BARNETT LELYVELD,
Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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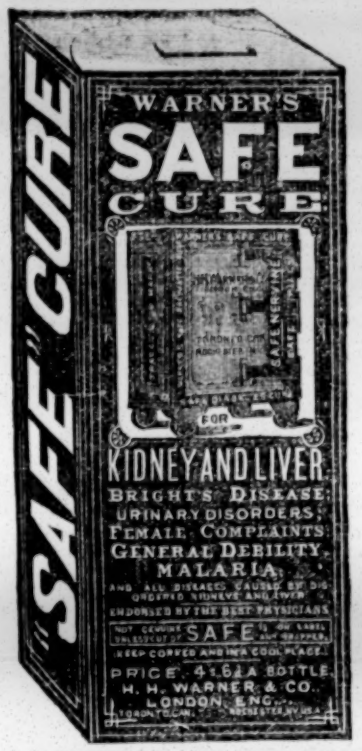

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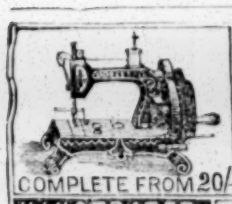

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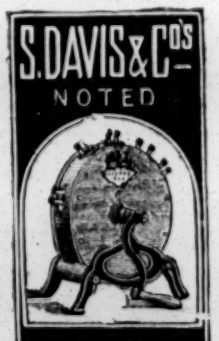

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STORES.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The election, on Monday, of Alderman Isaacs as Sheriff adds to the roll of Jews who have filled that honourable position, a Jew who has been closely and thoroughly identified with communal affairs nearly all his life. He has steadily worked his way to the front rank of the citizens of London, and his fellow Jews have every reason to be confident that he will fill the office with as much credit and ability as the five Jews who have preceded him—Sir David Salomons, Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Benjamin Phillips, his son, Mr. George Faudel Phillips, and Alderman Cowan. There is a confident belief that still higher honours await the Jewish Sheriff during the jubilee year of Her Majesty. As we mentioned last week, the ensuing year will witness for the first time the offices of Sheriff and Under-Sheriff of London being filled at the same time by Jews.

The German Reichstag was prorogued on Saturday last without having taken into consideration the petition for the compulsory prohibition of the Shechita. Our coreligionists in Germany may, therefore, breath freely for a short time since Parliament will not again assemble until the ensuing autumn. Moreover, the Society for the Protection of Animals will have to prepare a fresh petition, as its first memorial, not having come before the Reichstag, falls to the ground. But the new petition is likely to be still more aggressive, since the Society is aware that its agitation against the Shechita has the support of the Committee on Petitions in Parliament. The spiritual leaders of the Jews, as befits their calling, have commenced a counter agitation, wherein lies an opportunity for that united action which is so rare among our brethren in Germany on account of the wide differences of opinion that separate Orthodox and Reform Rabbis. A very strong petition to the Reichstag has been drafted, in which are set forth the opinions of many eminent authorities, including Professor John Gamgee, in favour of the Jewish system of killing animals for food.

The *Volkszeitung* of Berlin mentions an incident which is thoroughly characteristic of the Prince Imperial, and at the same time justifies the verdict lately pronounced by the Court of Appeal in a libel wherein Herr Stöcker figured as prosecutor. The occasion was the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Frederick William IV. The ceremony had been completed, and before his departure the Prince Imperial entered into conversation with several representatives of the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy. When the Prince Imperial left the chief Court Chaplain, Pastor Kögel, Stöcker, who was standing by the side of his superior, placed himself in the path of his Imperial Highness, but this enlightened and liberal Prince, who had declared that the *Judenhetze* was a disgrace to Germany, did not condescend to take the slightest notice of the father of anti-Semitism in Germany. The publication of this incident, coming so soon after the bitter defeat which Stöcker sustained in the Berlin Court of Appeal—the judgment of which, as we have already mentioned, was especially based on the Prince Imperial's famous utterance regarding the anti-Semitic agitation—has proved a bitter pill for Stöcker and his few remaining adherents.

Anti-Semitism in Germany, as a formal and public agitation, may be said to have ceased altogether with the "Great German Anti-Semitic Congress" which was held at Cassel during the recent Whitsun holidays. A movement which can only attract about a dozen delegates at a "Great Congress" can hardly be said to exist at all; and it is not to be marvelled that in face of this fiasco, the German prototypes of the "Tailors of Tooley Street," who constituted the Congress, should have kept their proceedings a profound secret. A subsequent public meeting was, it is true, attended by about two hundred persons, but very few among them were sympathisers with the cause which had called them together. With the financial failure of the newspapers established to advocate the movement, with the imprisonment of many of the leading lights of the party for libel, to say nothing of such offences as forgery, fraud, and embezzlement, it was but natural that the *Judenhetze* should eventually die from sheer inanition. Let us hope that the word "Resurgam" will not find a place on its epitaph.

A scholarly article on the "The Revised Bible," by Dr. G. Vance Smith, appears—rather late in the day—in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Whilst generally praising the manner in which the work of revision has been done, the writer points out important errors of commission and omission such as retaining "son" in Psalm ii. 12; "until Shiloh come," in Genesis xlix. 10; and "the Lord possessed me," in Proverbs vii. 22. Attention is also very properly directed to the retention of the word "Lord" for the proper name of the Eternal, and against the theological reasons for this course the author rightly protests, as well as, for a similar reason, against the retention of "virgin" in Isaiah vii. 14.

In a collection of Jewish folklore in the Middle Ages, it is related that during the building of the Tower of Babel the people shot arrows towards the heavens. When these arrows fell to the ground covered with blood, a cry was raised: "We have killed the inhabitants of heaven." M. James Darmesteter has also discovered this fable in China in the history of the Emperor Ou-y, who flourished eleven centuries before the Christian era. From China it found its way to Persia, where it was attributed to the King Kei-Kaus, to whom numerous *saga* are attached, and who at a later time was identified with Nimrod. M. Darmesteter mentions that in the thirteenth century the same fable had a local habitation in the Department of the Seine et Marne, in France.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE JAMAICA CONGREGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I was more than "painfully surprised" when I read the letter from Mr. B. A. Franklin in your columns of last issue. That gentleman, with a remarkably slight regard for accuracy, states that he called on me for the ostensible purpose of creating union with the Amalgamated Synagogue in Kingston, and adds that the information I gave him was "very vague and unsatisfactory; indeed, he declined to give me any that could possibly justify Mr. Samuel's letter." This mixture of two distinct matters is quite in keeping with Mr. Franklin's wild assertions. He no doubt desired to press his scheme on me, but he knows perfectly well my determination, as a member of the English and German Congregation, to forcibly adhere to the old form of synagogue worship. The ostensible purpose of Mr. Franklin's visit to me (*en passant* on the Sabbath), was to ascertain if there were any truth in the statement that we possessed £1,300 towards the Building Fund, as asserted in Mr. Samuel's letter. Mr. Franklin was evidently under the impression that we were trespassing on certain moneys held in trust, which were bequeathed by a Mr. Wolfe, the interest to be employed in educational purposes, and I am threatened with a lawsuit if other uses were made of this trust. Although I was not compelled to enter into any explanation with the organiser of the disunion in Jamaica, I thought it advisable to enlighten Mr. Franklin on certain subjects, assuring him that he was quite mistaken with respect to the trust money, and giving details of the sum of £1,300 previously referred to.

Our subscription list would have been considerably augmented had it not been for certain misrepresentations which had been made by those inimical to our cause, and Mr. Franklin obtained the sum of £800 in England for the Amalgamated Synagogue, representing that we had all united with the Sephardim Congregation. That gentleman is now endeavouring to terminate our existence as a congregation, for he informs me that he is responsible to the subscribers for the statement that both synagogues had amalgamated, and in order to thwart our appeal he has published a false account of the interview he had with me, which was, however, held in the presence of witnesses, who will assert that I gave him all possible information. We have not published the subscription list, for the simple reason, as Mr. Samuel's letter states, that the list is open for the perusal of any intending contributor. The subscriptions vary from half a guinea to fifty guineas, and we are now in need of £700, which we respectfully solicit (unconditionally) to complete our estimate. I should like to point out that when we held services in the Sussex Hall, some of the German members of the Amalgamated Synagogue united with us, on the ground that they could not conscientiously join in prayers at that place of worship. The past Chairman (an Ashkenazi) of the Amalgamated Committee, who took an active part in the foundation of the union, has sent in his resignation as a member of the Amalgamated Committee, while others have expressed their intention of uniting with us as soon as the synagogue is built, and I should not at all be surprised if the present amalgamated body will shortly consist of Sephardim only. Building tenders have already been accepted, and orders for the iron and tiles given in England.

The spirit that actuates Mr. Franklin to write disparagingly of a conscientious body is apparent, but let me assure him that this letter closes my newspaper correspondence on the subject. I cannot end my letter without noticing Mr. Franklin's postscript, which says that the minister designate of the Amalgamated Synagogue will take his departure from England in six or eight weeks. His predecessor, whom Mr. Franklin sent out to the Amalgamated Synagogue, took his departure from Jamaica after a few months' residence; he being a German, his reading was not to the liking of the Portuguese members.

Apologising for trespasing on your space to such a considerable extent,

Yours obediently, CHARLES ALEXANDER,
President of the English and German Congregation,
Kingston, Jamaica.

49, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W. June 29, 1886.

NORTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE.—A draft scheme for effecting the abolition of offerings at the North London Synagogue has been prepared by the Committee, and will shortly be submitted to the members for adoption. The scheme proposes a graduated increase to the seat-rental so as to more fairly equalise the burden of supporting the synagogue than under the present system.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SYNAGOGUE.—A choral wedding was solemnised in the above synagogue on Wednesday last, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Lydia Cowan to Mr. Lyons, of Brondesbury Villas. The Revs. B. Berliner and M. Rosenstein, the Ministers of the synagogue, officiated. The choir, whose singing was highly effective, was under the able direction of Mr. D. M. Davis, who presided at the harmonium and conducted.

RAMSGATE COLLEGE.—The Rev. Benjamin Schewzig, who formerly exercised Rabbinical functions in Russia, and who is profoundly versed in Talmudical knowledge, has been elected a member of the Ramsgate Judith College by the Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. A. A. Green, having been in Birmingham on Sabbath last, preached, by invitation of the Wardens, at the synagogue in Singer's Hill, from the Haphtorah of the day. The reverend gentleman emphasised the necessity of persons acting up to their professions.

BRISTOL.—On the recent festival of Pentecost, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Simmons presented to the synagogue handsome mantles for the Scrolls of the Law and a covering for the Reading Desk.—On Sabbath last the services were conducted by the Rev. J. F. Stern, of Jews' College, who delivered a sermon.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Perpetual Lamp presented to the Wolverhampton Synagogue was the joint gift of Mrs. Jonas Gordon and Mrs. A. Neuenberg.

PORTSMOUTH.—On the 23rd ult., a testimonial consisting of a handsome silver centre piece was presented to Mr. A. L. Emanuel by the members of the St. Luke Ward. The Rev. B. D. Aldwell said that Mr. Emanuel had the best wishes of all attached to St. Luke's Church and they much appreciated that generosity and warm heartedness he had exhibited on various occasions. In the course of his reply Mr. Emanuel said that although a Jew he felt it his duty to support Church and State and was entirely in sympathy with the Orange Organisation.

MISS MAUDE SIMMONS a pupil teacher at Chicksand Street Board School, received one of the principal prizes for an essay on Cruelty to Animals.—At the Annual Distribution of awards on Saturday last, Miss Sarah Cohen, (12 years of age), youngest daughter of Mr. Marmion Cohen, obtained a Certificate, she being the only Jewish child in a school consisting of fifty pupils.

A Cricket match was played at Meopham Green, on Thursday week. Tivoli House School Gravesend, v. Meopham Cricket Club and resulted in a victory for the "Tivolians by 110 runs.

ELECTION OF ALDERMAN ISAACS AS SHERIFF.

On Monday a poll of the Liverymen of the City of London was held at the Guildhall for the election of the two Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. On Tuesday the poll was declared by the Lord Mayor as follows: Lieut.-Col. Kirby 1,202, Alderman Isaacs, 1,092, and Alderman Gray, 1,032. The Lord Mayor declared Alderman Isaacs (Loriner) and Lieut.-Col. Kirby (Fan-maker) to have been duly elected to serve as the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

In returning thanks for his election, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff-Elect Isaacs expressed, in the first instance, the great gratification it had given him to note the large numbers who had taken part in the election. Those numbers, to his mind, afforded the best possible evidence of the fact that the ancient institutions of the City held, as ever, the highest possible place in the esteem of the citizens of London. (Cheers). Those numbers proved also their appreciation of the great, he might say the unique, privilege which they had inherited, that of electing the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. That was no small privilege. The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex were judges, they were keepers of the peace, they were municipal officers of the Supreme Courts of Justice, and they were the bailiffs of the Sovereign. On any ordinary occasion it would be indeed gratifying to be elected to that position, but the honour was intensified for his colleague and himself having regard to the fact that they would enter upon their duties in the year of the Jubilee of one of the best beloved Sovereigns—(cheers)—who had ever held the throne of the United Kingdom—(cheers)—a Sovereign who had purified her Court by an admirable example—and a Sovereign who by her actions had endeared her name and the name of the English people to surrounding countries. He appreciated to the full the responsibility which would devolve upon him when he should assume that office. He could not forget that some of the duties attaching to it were of a very solemn character, and he should devote himself to them and to every duty with the heartfelt desire to deserve the great compliment they had paid him. He regarded the election as a very great personal triumph. He entered upon the contest relying exclusively upon his past services as a public servant to the citizens of London. He found that his excellent colleague and his other respected colleague and opponent had a splendid organisation to support them. When his own position on the poll was such as to make his friends tremble for his candidature, some of them came forward and made a supreme effort. He had no paid agent or officers, no Committee-room, not even a paid youth to distribute a card, and the position in which they had placed him was therefore a very honourable one indeed. He promised his new colleague that his first desire would be to work without the slightest friction—(hear, hear)—and concluded by again thanking the Livery for the very high honour they had done him. (Loud cheers).

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE IN EAST LONDON.

On Monday afternoon the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess of Wales and two of his daughters, laid the foundation stone of the People's Palace which is to be erected on the site of the Bancroft Hospital in the Mile End Road. The movement has from the outset received the hearty co-operation of the Jews in the West and the East End, and it is largely due to the energy displayed by the East End Committee, on which the Jewish element largely predominates, that local interest in the People's Palace has been aroused among the class whom it is intended to benefit. This Committee has also been instrumental in raising a considerable amount of subscriptions, reaching nearly £2,000.

At the ceremony on Monday last there was a large proportion of Jewish visitors, among them being the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler and Mrs. Adler, Baron de Stern, Sir Julian and Lady Goldsmid, the Countess d'Avigdor, Mr. Samuel Montagu (one of the Trustees) and Mrs. Montagu, Alderman and Lieut.-Col. Cowan, Mr. Philip Magnus, Mr. A. Mocatta, Mr. Maurice Beddington, Mr. B. Elkin Mocatta, Mr. Moses Abrahams, Mr. Charles Samuel, Mr. Moss Isaacs, the Revs. S. M. Gollancz, J. A. Gouldstein, A. Löwy, S. Levy, J. Levy (of Bristol), S. Singer, B. Spiers. The Committee by whom the Prince and Princess of Wales were received on their arrival included Mr. John Harris, C.C., Mr. Lewis Levy, Chairman, Mr. Isaac Davis, Treasurer, and Mr. Abraham Levy, Honorary Secretary to the East End Committee. Several Jewish young gentlemen also acted as Stewards.

The numerous Jewish residents in the Whitechapel Road and that portion of Mile End Road through which the royal party passed, gave the fullest expression to their loyalty by the effective decoration of their house fronts. One gentleman, Mr. Isaac Teller, had a long strip of blue silk stretched across the Mile End Road, bearing in bold gold letters the Hebrew Motto—

ברוך אתה בבאך וברוך אתה בצאתך.

"Blessed art thou when thou comest in, and blessed art thou when thou goest out." Mr. Teller's effective expression of loyalty caused considerable gratification to Christians as well as to his Jewish neighbours.

Westminster Jews' Free School.—The prize distribution at the Westminster Jews' Free School will be held at the school on the 13th. The proceedings will be private, as the managers have to economise time in consequence of the school having been closed from February 18th to March 1st and again from March 9th to the 29th, owing to an epidemic having broken out among the children. By having the school open on every available day, they will only just be able to make the prescribed number of 100 attendances.

Liverpool Passover Association.—The Annual General Meeting of the members of this Association was held on Sunday. The President congratulated the members on the steady advance made by the Association, the orders this year being considerably larger than last. He hoped the working classes for whose especial benefit it had been instituted would take full advantage of the facilities the Association offered them of depositing an amount weekly to meet the heavy expenses of Passover. The Annual Report and Balance Sheet were read and adopted: Mr. J. Lazarus was re-elected President; Mr. Henry de Frece, Treasurer; Messrs. Henry Gabriel and Barnard Levy, Trustees; Committee, Messrs. J. L. Aarons, D. Abrahams, M. Cohen, M. Hayes, L. De Yong, D. Matthews, M. Halta, F. B. Marcus; Auditors, M. D. Abrahams, G. J. Somers, and A. Matthew; Mr. H. S. Myers was re-elected Secretary. The usual votes of thanks were passed to the President, Treasurer and other officers.

Jewish Working Men's Club.—On Sunday evening last, a speech competition on the subject of "Home Rule," was held at the Jewish Working Men's Club. The prize, of the value of one guinea, was given by Mr. J. M. Lissack Junior, the Honorary Secretary of the Institution, who presided. The judges were the Rev. Julius A. Gouldstein, Mr. Israel Abrahams, and Mr. Oswald J. Simon. Eight members entered the competition and the prize was awarded to Mr. J. E. Blank; a second prize (given by the judges), being divided between Messrs. L. Bowman and Charles Elias.

Gentlemen who are particular as to their attire and like to dress well and have good material and good workmanship at a moderate cost, should place their orders for clothing with L. ADOLPHUS Fashionable Bespoke Tailor, 74, Leadenhall Street.—[Advt].

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease, and encourages the development of febrile disorders; wherefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's ointment well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa, and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when, from unknown causes, eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.—[Advt.]

THE JEWS IN ITALY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TURIN, 25TH JUNE, 1886.

You will doubtless have learnt already that the general election of Members of Parliament in this country has resulted in the maintenance of the *statu quo* in so far as the number of Jewish representatives in the Chamber of Deputies is concerned. These number six, and with one exception (that of Signor Arbib) the *personnel* is unchanged. Their names are Signori Arbib, Franchetti, Levi (who has since the elections been created a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy), Luzzatto, Maurogonato, and Romanin Jacur.

The Commander Maurogonato, who at the first meeting of the Chamber was elected its Vice-President, is a very distinguished political economist, and one of the most illustrious of contemporary Jews. He has sat for Venice in several parliaments, is highly esteemed, and is held in great consideration by Ministers as well as by the Chamber. The Commander Luzzatto, another distinguished member of our community and a man endowed with great talent, was appointed Reporter of a Bill relating to the State Funds. These two Deputies are the life and soul of the Chamber, and their speeches are always listened to with the greatest attention and respect. They are both a glory to Italian Judaism.

Signor Maurogonato has for many years been President of the Society for General Insurance in Venice, which was founded in 1831. So well has the eminent statist directed its affairs, that the society which was founded with a capital of four million francs, has now a reserve fund of eighty millions, and its shares, which were originally issued at 1,000 francs, are now worth more than 15,000 francs. The phenomenal success of the society is due to the wisdom and talent of Signor Maurogonato, who has always acted on the principle of giving a preference to Jewish employés. In fact, in all the principal offices and the provincial agencies the employés are nearly all Jews.

If the Chamber of Deputies has not increased its number of Jewish members, we may look for compensation to our Upper House, the Senate. Here the number has been augmented from three to four, by the addition of Signor Finzi, who was already a Deputy. The four Jews having seats in the Senate are the Commander Artom, at one time Private Secretary to the late Count Cavour, and Minister Plenipotentiay at Copenhagen, the Commander d'Ancona, a distinguished Professor at the University of Pisa, Signor Massarani, the celebrated writer and Councillor for the City of Milan, and Signor Finzi.

The Chevalier Coen Porto, Chief Rabbi of Venice, who greatly distinguished himself in that city during the cholera epidemic, and who is a *persona grata* with our Queen, has been appointed Honorary President of the Bikur Cholim Society in Jerusalem. The diploma of his appointment is beautifully written in Hebrew and French.

In the same city there has lately been held an important function, which is very rarely witnessed in our synagogue. I refer to the return to Judaism of a certain gentleman who had been baptised. The ceremony attracted a numerous congregation, and was conducted by the Chief Rabbi.

Oxford.—In the Class List of the Honour Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, issued on Saturday, Mr. A. Avaskar (non-Collegiate) is included in Class 3. Mr. Avaskar is a member of the Beni Israel community of Bombay, and is the first of that body who has become a graduate of Oxford University.

University College.—In the Sessional Examinations now being held, the following results have already been issued. Mr. Michael Adler (Jews' College) has obtained a First Class Certificate and marks qualifying him for a prize in the Class of English Literature. Mr. Adler has also been awarded a First Class Certificate in the Class or Early English. Mr. A. Kennner (Jews' College) has also obtained First Class Certificates in both these Classes, and Mr. J. Cohen (Jews' College) two Third Class Certificates in the English Classes. Mr. A. Kahn has been awarded a First Class Certificate in Applied Mathematics, and a Second Class in Pure Mathematics, in which subject Mr. Lewis Mendelssohn (Jews' College) has obtained a Third Class Certificate.

University College Hospital.—A Bazaar in aid of the funds of the North London or University College Hospital will be held this day and to-morrow afternoon in the grounds of University College, Gower Street. The Bazaar will be opened to-day at noon by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. Mr. Benjamin L. Cohen is Chairman of the Executive Committee which also includes Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Julian Goldsmid, and Baron de Stern. Among the ladies announced to preside at stalls are Lady Samuel, Mrs. Benjamin L. Cohen, Mrs. H. B. Merton, Miss Ada S. Ballin, and Miss Ballin.

Concerts.—Miss Eva Norini gave an interesting concert on Monday afternoon last, at the residence of Mr. Meyer, Haroldstone Road, Earl's Court, when she was assisted by several artists of position. Miss Norini herself sang in a manner that promises well for her artistic future. A word of special commendation is deserved by Miss Lamiraux's violin playing.—A highly successful and largely attended concert was given by Madame Thea Sanderini at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon. In addition to Miss Sanderini, the artistes included Miss Adèle Myers. Both ladies gave great pleasure to the audience by the excellence of their singing.

"Where to take a Holiday."—Now that the period of vacation approaches, we are searching for the best places for restoring lost health or invigorating that which has been shattered or strained by the wear and tear of the year's work. This search is met by the holiday number of the London *Medical Record* (Smith Elder and Co.) which contains papers written by well known hands. "The Choice of English Health Resorts" on land and at sea is directed by Dr. Symes Thompson, Gresham Professor of Medicine, Inspector-General Macpherson, and Dr. George Thin, whilst "Continental Climatic Resorts" and kindred subjects fall under the treatment of Dr. Hermann Weber, Physician to the German Hospital, Dr. Burney Yeo, Physician to King's College Hospital and their allies. Dr. Charles Parsons contributes an instructive article on bathing. Popular opinion regards sea-water as incapable of giving cold, but sea-water evaporates and lowers the temperature like other water, although it leaves behind it stimulating salts. These, however, fail to counteract the chilling and depressing influence of evaporation, as the thermometer will indicate in the case of long immersion and paddling. Bathing is a powerful agent, and like a double-edged sword should be used with judgment, and therefore advice in a practice so open to abuse is timely and welcome. In selecting a place of resort it is needful for most persons to consider notonly the soil and climate where the animal may thrive, but also the facilities of the place for affording a hunting ground where the overwrought but not exhausted mind may recruit itself by change of work in the contemplation or study of objects of nature or art or both. Hence the necessity of a long list of places, and a full description of their resources as offered by this holiday number.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.

LORD ROTHSCHILD presided on Sunday last at the Distribution of Prizes to the pupils of the Jews' Free School. His lordship, who was accompanied by Lady Rothschild, had an enthusiastic reception on entering the Hall in which the proceedings took place. The visitors included the Rev. Dr. H. Adler and Mrs. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Montagu, Mr. and Mrs. B. Elkin Mocatta; the Hon. Michael Solomon of Jamaica; the Revs. F. L. Cohen, S. M. Gollancz, H. Gollancz, J. A. Gouldstein, M. Hast, S. Jacobs (minister-elect of Kingston, Jamaica), A. Löwy, S. Munz, W. Rogers (Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate), L. M. Simmons (of Manchester), and E. Spero; Dr. Cohen; Messrs. A. H. Beddington, Louis Davidson, Philip Falk, B. A. Franklin, John Harris, C.C., Henry Hart, Maurice Hart, J. E. Jacobs, B. S. Marks, F. D. Mocatta, A. Rosenfeld, S. Rosenfeld, Charles Samuel.

Lord Rothschild, on rising to address the meeting, was again loudly cheered. His lordship said: On these happy occasions it is my privilege to say a few words. To-day my remarks shall be brief, because in the history of the Jews' Free School there is little new to tell you, for the excellence of the school continues. I have always remarked that those who are in the proud position I am in, whether at the head of this great school or of a commercial undertaking, have only long speeches to make when it is necessary to refer to shortcomings. I am proud to say that this school maintains its high reputation. This is due to the teaching staff, headed by Mr. Angel and Miss Lipman, and to all who work under them. But if I have little to say on the present occasion regarding the history of the school, I must detain you for a few moments while I ask you to deplore with me a great loss which the school sustained in the death of its late Vice-President, Mr. E. M. Leon. For years Mr. Leon had been one of its most sincere and attached friends. And if outside the teaching staff it owed much to others for its success, it was especially to Mr. Leon, whose time and talents were always at the disposal of this great institution. When I had the honour of presiding recently at the dinner in aid of our funds, I pointed out to the public that this was not only an Elementary, but also a Normal School, in which we bring up teachers who exercise their professions not here alone, but in other parts of the country, and even in our colonies. It is also a Technical School, not in an humble, but in a great way, for owing to the kindness of Mr. B. S. Marks, more than one hundred pupils learn drawing, which enables them to get on in the various handicrafts they are engaged in after leaving here. Is is most gratifying to the Committee and to myself to observe that the great interest which is shown in this school is not confined to those directly concerned in its management. There is in this neighbourhood a gentleman, Mr. John Harris, who displays the utmost interest in our school, and who has done so in a practical way by obtaining a large reduction of our rates and thus reducing our expenditure. (Cheers). Lord Rothschild concluded by reading a sympathetic letter from Mr. Alfred L. Cohen, the Vice-President, who, owing to illness, had for the first time in twenty years been absent from the distribution of prizes.

Mr. M. ANGEL read the report, signed by Dr. A. Asher, of the Examiners for the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship. The prizes, which were numerous, were then distributed by Lady Rothschild.

The Rev. Dr. H. ADLER, at the request of the Chairman, addressed the pupils. Dr. Adler said it would have been well if all the classrooms that might be seen from the Hall were filled by the 3,350 children attending the school. But the managers had wisely considered that there was only a limited supply of oxygen in the space allotted to the day's proceedings, and that it would hardly be an advantage on sanitary grounds to crowd so many children together. They had therefore brought the pick and flower of the pupils before the visitors whose feelings he felt sure he expressed when he heartily congratulated the fortunate recipients of prizes and their parents. As the motto of the few words he would address the children, he would choose the words engraved on the medal of the Jews' Commemoration Scholarship: "Learning Eanobles Liberty." Right excellent words they were, but the children should understand fully the meaning of the word learning. It was not mere book knowledge, for the great lesson which he hoped they would carry with them was that mere book learning and cleverness were but as dust in the balance compared with real goodness. The Committee were anxious to send forth young people who had learnt the secret of self-culture, of moral culture, who would get on in the world by their integrity and an earnest desire to do their duty in every walk of life. It was a great privilege of the School that it trained pupils who in their turn became teachers. Many remained in the school itself, others went forth into the world to disseminate the example they had gathered in those walls, and it was to be hoped that they would carry away with them those earnest feelings of sincere piety, devotion to duty, diligence and tenderness which were instilled into them at the School. It was ardently to be hoped that the boys and girls who had been polished with unremitting care by their teachers and on whose hearts had been engraved the principles of virtue and truth, should be a joy to their immediate surroundings and to the community at large. He would ask the visitors to come to the school on a working day, when they might see for themselves the care bestowed on the children, and the difficulties with which the teachers had to contend. If the question were asked, "how many children understand English?" only one or two hands would be held up, whereas a forest of hands would be at once uplifted if the question referred to a knowledge of "Yiddish." He was glad to bear witness to the unremitting zeal and ardour of Mr. Angel, who had proposed to the Committee to meet the difficulty of children entering the school without a knowledge of English by engaging a master who would be able to teach them at first in the Judeo-German dialect. If the friends of the school wished to gauge the results of Mr. Angel's teaching, they should go into the homes of the poor, where it exercised a deep and salutary influence; its advantages were, in fact, carried out even in the poorest dwellings. The entire community was proud of the Jews' Free School, and above all the many distinctions which the noble Chairman enjoyed there was none higher than that of being enabled to follow the traditions of his family, and efficiently to support the Jews' Free School.

The Hon. MICHAEL SOLOMON proposed a vote of thanks to the Ladies' Committee, and especially named Lady Rothschild, who, with other ladies, was devoted to the interests of the school.

Mr. F. D. MOCATTA also bore testimony to the great services rendered by the Ladies' Committee, and to the valuable support they gave to the President and the masters and mistresses. The school was beholden to the late Baroness de Rothschild and to other lady friends for its excellent position. It was indeed one of the happiest features of the present day that Jewish ladies not only helped their male friends in charitable work, but that they opened up new fields for philanthropic labour which had hitherto not been worked.

Mr. SAMUEL MONTAGU, who was heartily cheered, proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Rothschild. Mr. Montagu said that one of the reasons which induced him to attend that day was that he desired to gain information with regard to elementary education, as he had shortly to preside at a meeting at Toynbee Hall, where he would have to meet many charges against the present system. It was alleged that payment by results was injurious, and that inspection should take the place of examination. He wished to show that the mischief, if it did exist, was greatly exaggerated, at least as regards the Jews' Free School. Speaking of Lord Rothschild, Mr. Montagu described him as being in many respects a second father to the thousands of children educated in that school. (Cheers).

Lord ROTHSCHILD, in returning thanks, paid a tribute of praise to the Committee, who at all times rendered his work light and easy. He especially mentioned Mr. A. Rosenfeld, the Treasurer, who was one of the best friends of the school, and was distinguished by his earnest attention to the Institution. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Montagu concerning Elementary Education, the noble Lord said that he was highly gratified to find that Mr. Montagu deemed the school worthy of a visit in order that he might obtain the desired information. It was but right to mention that the number of hours a week in Board Schools was 22, and in the Free School 32 hours, the extra ten hours in the latter being devoted to Hebrew. In addition to the work on week days 95 per cent voluntarily attended on Sundays to receive extra instruction in Hebrew, and upwards of one hundred were in attendance on the same day for drawing lessons. Those facts were a general refutation of the charge that in the Free School at any rate, "cramming" was carried on to any extent. "Cramming" did and must exist, especially in a school attended by children of the poorer classes, whose parents were anxious that they should get to work as early as possible in life. In conclusion, Lord Rothschild asked the company publicly to thank Mr. Angel and Miss Lipman for the success which had attended their efforts during the past year.

Mr. M. ANGEL briefly replied, and invited Mr. Montagu to attend the school on a working day, when he would give him such explanations with regard to the system of instruction as an experience of fifty years enabled him to offer.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem by the boys' choir, under Mr. A. Haines, who as well as the girls, under Miss R. Hart, had sung in a faultless manner a couple of songs in English. The choir of boys especially did their instructor very great credit by the style with which they sang the "Soldiers' Chorus" from Gounod's "Faust." By their precision of attack, their excellent phrasing, and the fashion in which they entered into the spirit of the music, these boys evidenced very careful training with no deficiency of natural talent.

The following is the list of the principal prizeholders, teachers as well as pupils:

Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, Scholar, Joseph Jacobs; ditto, 2nd prize, Aaron Davis; Judith Lady Montefiore prize, Miss Fanny Abrahams; De Symons prize, Henry Davis; Van Oven prize, Sampson Levy; N. de Rothschild prize, Joshua Barnett; Henry Faudel prize, Isaac Newman; Alfred Davis prize, Lazarus Bowman, Isidore Shaer, Louis Zangwill; Evelina prize, Misses Rebecca Nathan and Rubina Alperovich; Lydia Lucas prize, Miss Lena Kahn; Mrs. Louis Nathan prize, Miss R. Rosenthal; Sir David Salomons prize, Deborah Hirsch; Annie Maud Davis prize, Rose Shlueberg; E. M. Leon Memorial prizes, Miss Jenny Raphael, Mark Zangwill, Samuel Davis; A. L. Green Memorial prizes, Joseph Jacobs, Woolf Miller, Leon Bernstein, Phoebe Abrahams, Fanny Abrahams, Lizzie Berg; Sir Anthony de Rothschild Gold Medal, Solomon Bensky; the late Baroness de Rothschild's prizes, R. Rosenthal, R. Kaliska, Ethel Cohen, Gertrude Heilbron, J. Nabarro, R. Rosengard, E. Davis, D. Cohen, L. Hart; Mrs. Louis Lucas prize, Fanny Abrahams; Inspection prizes of the late Baron and Baroness de Rothschild, presented in their name by their sons, Messrs. Heilbron, J. Cohen, Moses, Heiser, Simons, Haines, Solomons, H. Isaacs, G. Isaacs, Posener, Blank, Cooper, A. Abrahams, Marks, M. Cohen, Bowman, Newman, Van Gelder, M. Zangwill, I. Abrahams, D. Michaels, S. Davis, Goldman, Samuel, Goldberg, D. Cohen, J. Cohen, J. Abrahams, Misses Bernstein, S. Da Silva, E. Cohen, Goldberg, B. Cohen, Alperovich, Martin, Sugarman, Barnett, R. Nathan, R. Nathan, F. Cohen, L. Samson, L. Kahn, R. Alperovich, E. Angel, Raphael, E. Solomon, F. Posener; Hebrew Teaching prizes of the Right Hon. Lord Rothschild and Mr. F. D. Mocatta, Messrs. Heilbron, Haines, Solomons, Posener, Newman, Van Gelder, Goldman, Misses Rosengard, Shaer, Samuels, Berg, P. Abrahams, Hirsch, Denhof, Rosenthal; Sarah Cohen prizes for Needlework, Deborah Hirsch, Lizzie Berg, Phoebe Abrahams, Annie Da Villiers, Rebecca Kaliska, Jessie Gotlob, Annie Solomon, Lottie Heilbron, Jane Levy; Bettina Drawing prizes and Lady Anthony de Rothschild's prizes for Drawing, Lena Kahn, Rebecca Hart, Rebecca Samuels, Leah Rosengard, Jenny Raphael, Deborah Hirsch, Rachel Rosenthal, Annie Rogers, Lizzie Berg, Flora Kaliska; Lady Anthony de Rothschild's prizes for Map Drawing, Lena Kahn, Phoebe Abrahams, Lizzie Berg, Fanny Abrahams, Flora Kaliska, Annie Rogers; the Rosenfeld prizes, Mark Myers, Louis Shaer, Morris Michaelson, Louis Cooper, Solomon Joseph, Selig Cohen, Harris Goldman, Benno Moses, Jacob Citron, Louis Appelboam, Philip Rosenberg, Philip Levy, Bernard Cohen, Lizzie Hart, Annie Da Villiers, Rebecca Kaliska, Jessie Gotlob, Elizabeth Van Praagh, Leah Goldman, Deborah Schesky, Leah Hertz, Rebecca Goldfarb, Annie Cohen, Mary Lyons, Annie Solomon, Milly Heilbron; the Bettina prizes for Singing, F. Posner, F. Cohen, Bernstein, Shaer, Rosenthal, Sugarman, E. Solomon, Kahn, Samson, Rosengard, R. Nathan, Hirsch.

MANCHESTER JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Sunday the Annual Meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor of Manchester was held at the Jews' Schools, Derby Street, Cheetham. Mr. HENRY SAMSON presided, and there were also present Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, President, and Mr. Lionel L. Alexander, Honorary Secretary, of the London Board of Guardians; the Rev. Dr. Salomon, the Rev. J. H. Valentine, Messrs. E. M. Henriques, A. J. S. Bles, M. S. Bles, O. Horkheimer, A. Sington, J. G. Sington, L. Dreschfeld, H. Strauss, J. Strauss, D. P. Schloss, and A. J. Tabbush. There was a large attendance.

We have already given a summary of the salient features of the Annual Report.

After a few observations from the Chairman,

Mr. E. M. HENRIQUES proposed the adoption of the report and financial statement. He observed that the percentage of native Jewish poor in receipt of relief was scarcely perceptible, not reaching 2 per cent. He desired to acknowledge the promptitude of the local authorities in attending to any representations made by the Board with regard to the dwellings of the poor. The Jewish quarters, he was happy to say, were in much better condition than he remembered them to be a few years ago.

Mr. O. HORKHEIMER seconded the resolution.

Mr. LIONEL L. COHEN, who was received with cheers, supported the resolution. He urged upon the meeting that it was incumbent upon members of their community to extend the hand of charity and special education to their own brethren, not only in one city, but, if they had the means, in other cities. Whatever might be their differences of opinion, he thought there could be no difference of opinion that, as long as the life of the community was maintained, the very equality they enjoyed in this country would stimulate them rather to maintain and develop those institutions with which the life of the Hebrew race had ever been connected since their first existence as a nation. (Hear, hear). He thought they should never be unmindful of those claims of race, which it would be a cruel pity if they were to drop in consequence of that progress which the laws of this country had placed within their reach. One of the most difficult problems which now excited the minds of the country was that one of race, and he might, he hoped, be excused if he looked to some solution of those problems in the story of their own nation. For centuries they had been the objects of persecution, which they had seen with shame and sorrow renewed even in the present civilised day. While they maintained—as he hoped they would always maintain—that pride of race among themselves which had been their distinguishing characteristic, and which he would uphold to the very last degree, they had found that there had been no necessity for them to diminish that pride of race or to forfeit in any degree any of their religious observances in consequence of their being assimilated to the general system of the country. Might they not, in regard to those political problems which agitated the public mind now, when the men of a neighbouring island were divided from one another by differences which were accentuated rather than diminished, hope that the key to the solution of those problems might be found, as it had been found in other instances, in the Jewish race? Might it not be seen that in the case of the Jews, while they had maintained their pride of race, the solution of the difficulty had not been found in electing them into separate bodies, but in cementing them to the general body of the people? Proceeding, Mr. Cohen criticised the report and accounts, and commended the charity to the support of the Jewish community of the city.

The resolution was carried.

The Rev. Dr. B. SALOMON proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Guardians, the honorary officers, and the Honorary Solicitor of the Board for their services during the past year.

Mr. LIONEL L. ALEXANDER seconded the resolution, which was passed.

The voting for seven gentlemen to fill the office of Guardians for the ensuing year resulted in the election of Messrs. J. G. Sington, H. N. Straus, H. Behrens, Schloss, D. P. Schloss, A. Levy, and J. Franc.

Votes of thanks to Messrs. Cohen and Alexander and to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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The above Home, started by Mrs. Louis Simmons, while affording to Girls advantages similar to those which boys receive in the Masters' Houses at Eton and Harrow, will enable them to retain the social surroundings of their own homes. As it is considered undesirable that the Girls should assemble in large numbers in Colleges for Lectures, &c., the studies are carried on separately at home by Visiting Professors—the work subject to regular University Examinations. The tuition Staff comprises Lecturers and Professors attending regularly, English Governesses to give constant supervision, and Resident Foreign Teachers to enable the pupils to gain that knowledge of foreign languages which can only be acquired by constant association.

Always deeply interested in education, Mrs. Louis Simmons has entirely superintended the studies of her only daughter and of her sisters and brothers, who have all passed the Oxford Junior and Senior Examinations, two being first in all London for Languages (acquired in England). Her daughter also passed a Public Musical Examination, while Mrs. Simmons' brother, whose education she directed, gained an Entrance Scholarship at St. Paul's School and two prizes at Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

The School Year will be divided into Three Terms.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Sivan 29	July 2	Sabbath commences 7.	חקת	Isaiah lxvi.
Saturday	30	3	א׳ דראש חדש Sabbath terminates 9·17	Num. xix. 1 to xxii. 1; also xxviii. 9-15	
Sunday	Tamuz 1	4	ב׳ דראש חדש		
Monday	2	5			
Tuesday	3	6			
Wednesday	4	7			
Thursday	5	July 8			

To-morrow (Saturday) and Sunday next, July 4, will be Rosh Chodesh Tamuz.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JULY 4.
Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, General Court, at the Institution, West Norwood, 2·30.
TUESDAY, JULY 6.
United Synagogue, Meeting of the Council, at the New Synagogue, Great St. Helen's, 5.

The Jewish Chronicle.
LONDON: FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1886—5646.

A JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE interest already manifested in the forthcoming Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition and the influential and Representative Committee which has been formed to promote it are an earnest of the success which is in store for the project. The favour with which the idea of holding such an Exhibition has been received is an encouraging sign of the increased attention which is being paid to the history of our community both by Jews and Christians alike. The present time thus seems opportune for an attempt to permanently sustain the interest in the subject which has lately been evinced in so marked a degree. The proposed Exhibition will do much to familiarize the public with a portion of the life-story of the Jews of this

country. It will be the means of disseminating information about the past of the Anglo-Jewish community which has hitherto been known only to a few, and among those whom it will thus interest there will unquestionably be many members of the community itself. But it is inevitable that the salutary effects of the Exhibition will to some extent be merely transitory. It will come and go, and at most will have left behind it knowledge which it has been instrumental in spreading. Even the most successful exhibition can never achieve more than this. Sustained efforts to elucidate the subjects they are intended to illustrate may indirectly result from them; but those efforts can only be carried on by the establishment of a permanent organisation. The Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition will only have achieved the highest possible success if it shall have supplied the impulse for the formation of a Society for the systematic investigation of the annals of the Jews of England.

That such a Society is needed is obvious. The period covered by the history of the Anglo-Jewish community commences, according to some opinions, from an epoch as early as that of the Roman invasion of Britain. That there were Jews in this country in Anglo-Saxon times, and that they flocked hither in large numbers at the Norman Conquest and during the decades which immediately followed it, are well-established facts. Yet despite the age of the Anglo-Jewish community its history is in the most unsatisfactory condition. Of the Jews who lived in this country previously to the Conquest we know practically nothing; of those who lived here during the century and a quarter which intervened between the accession of the CONQUEROR to their expulsion by EDWARD I. we know but little. The first instalment of a history of the pre-expulsion period has recently been published in Berlin by Dr. S. GOLDSCHMIDT, who has done his work conscientiously, and has evidently spared no pains to consult authorities. But while the result is satisfactory as far as it goes, the meagreness of the information afforded is painfully evident. A few details are forthcoming here and there, but the gaps in the narrative are numerous and wide. It is possible, of course, to generalise from these particulars; but the result is not what we should like it to be. Of that which is most interesting to us, of the social, industrial, and religious life of our predecessors in this country in the age of the Normans and the Plantagenets we get but the fewest and the faintest glimpses. Dr. GOLDSCHMIDT's sketch is striking, not so much because of what it tells us concerning the early history of the Jews of England, but because of the commentary it furnishes upon the neglect with which the subject has been treated by English Jews themselves. It is a circumstance full of ironical significance that the first systematic and scientific attempt to elucidate the story of the career of the Jews in this country from the most remote times has been made, not in England, but in Germany. Fortunately the measure of possible discredit has not been quite filled. Dr. GOLDSCHMIDT, if he is not an Englishman, is at least a Jew.

We do not forget or undervalue the few works on the subject which have been penned by Anglo-Jewish hands. Mr. PICIOTTO's Sketches which were written for our columns admirably fulfilled their purpose. The Paper on "The Mediæval Jews of Lincoln," by Mr. MYER D. DAVIS, was a valuable exposition of the subject within its prescribed limits. But a more comprehensive account of the early fortunes of the Anglo-Jewish community is needed, and even Dr. GOLDSCHMIDT's book, excellent as it is, will not supply the want. The fact is that the domain of Anglo-Jewish History has not yet been "exploited," to use a term which is dear to our Gallic neighbours. The materials out of which the future annalist of the Jews of England is to construct his story lie for the most part hidden away among heaps of dusty records or imbedded in the local lore of various towns. Those materials have to be disinterred, so to speak, just as "PHARAOH's House in Tahpanhes" was unearthed the other day from a mound in an isolated corner of the Nile Delta. We know that before the Expulsion there were Jewish congregations not only in London, but at Oxford, Stamford, Norwich, York, Lynn, Lincoln, Bury St. Edmunds, and elsewhere. Here, then, is indicated an area for exploration which can scarcely fail to reward the patient archæologist with fruitful results. A Society specially formed for the purpose of elucidating the history of the Jews in England would undertake such investigations and publish the results from time to time. Being a permanent organisation, it would constitute the proper receptacle for the data bearing on that history which might be successively brought to light. For the materials for the compilation of the history of the Jews of England will not be forthcoming all together. Their disentombment will be a slow and continuous work, and a society is needed to receive and sit in judgment on each successive fragment of information as it is discovered. Especially would such a society be of service in impelling and directing investigations into obscure sources of Anglo-Jewish History, and in stirring up and guiding enthusiasm which might otherwise never have existed, or have spent itself without practical results.

An Anglo-Jewish Historical Society might furthermore undertake the preservation of the few Jewish monuments that exist in this country. There are tombs crumbling away from want of care, the inscriptions on which might conceivably be of service some day in clearing up some debatable point in the genealogy of important Jewish families. At present the preservation of these objects is nobody's business. The establishment of such a society as we are advocating would make it everybody's business, and remove what is now a very serious communal reproach. Nor are these the only relics which it might take under its protection. Such treasures as portraits and manuscripts of bygone worthies are often doomed to destruction because their possessors have ceased to value them and know of no home in which to place them. Such a home would be offered by a Historical Society, which might well establish a museum for the safe custody and permanent exhibition of Anglo-Jewish relics.

SIR SAUL SAMUEL.

Among those upon whom the Queen has conferred honours in recognition of services rendered in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition is Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, and Royal Commissioner for that Colony, who has been appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., the freedom of the Skinners' Company was conferred upon Sir Saul Samuel. The freedom was presented in the form of an illuminated scroll, containing the resolution of the Company and a copy of the quaint declaration made by every member of the Company; and this scroll is to be enclosed in a silver casket. After luncheon the company, according to custom, attended Divine Service at St. Mary Aldermary. In the evening there was a banquet in the hall, attended by the full Court. The Master presided, Sir Saul Samuel was the principal guest, and his health was drunk with much cordiality.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The following is the complete list of Jewish candidates, and the dates fixed for polling:

LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, Baron Henry de Worms was returned unopposed as member for the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool. A demonstration was held in the evening to celebrate his uncontested re-election.

NORTH PADDINGTON—Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, Conservative, July 2.

ST. PANCRAS (SOUTH).—Sir Julian Goldsmid, Liberal, July 5.

SOUTHWARK (WEST).—Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., Liberal, July 5.

WHITECHAPEL.—Mr. Samuel Montagu, Liberal, July 6.

AYLESBURY.—Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Liberal, July 9.

DEWSBURY.—Mr. Serjeant Simon, Liberal, July 2.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (Forest of Dean).—Mr. Frederick L. Lucas, Liberal Unionist. Mr. Lucas is a son of Mrs. Lionel Lucas, and a nephew of Sir Julian Goldsmid, and Mr. F. D. Mocatta.

NORTH PADDINGTON.—It having been announced that the Polling for North Paddington will take place to day and the nomination yesterday, Mr. Kempster the Liberal Candidate strongly urged upon the returning officer that a general desire prevailed in the borough that the polling day should be on Saturday and that gentleman replied in the following terms. "I wish I could fix on Saturday, as it would suit me far better personally, but there are so many Jews in both divisions that the polling would be greatly delayed if taken on Saturday, as Jews cannot write on that day, but are allowed to declare, and get the presiding officer to mark their votes in accordance with the Ballot."

TOWER HAMLETS.—On Monday evening, at a meeting held at Christchurch, School, Brick Lane, Mr. Samuel Montagu, in the course of his address referred to the prominent part he had taken in obtaining the reduction of the fee for the naturalisation of aliens, and appealed to all aliens to become British subjects as soon as possible. Referring to the Irish question, Mr. Montagu said that Ireland had peculiar claims upon the gratitude of the Jewish people. Ireland was almost the only country in the world which was not stained by blood-guiltiness towards the Jews. Jews received religious toleration in Ireland long before they did in England. In Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, there was an announcement that in 1746 a Bill for the naturalisation of Jews was passed through the Irish Houses—both Commons and Lords—but was refused the Royal Assent. In Ireland tolerance was thus shown to the Jews a century earlier than any permanent settlement in England. He would also remind his audience that the great cause of the emancipation of the Jews was carried out by the Liberal Party, and although there was some ingratitude displayed in the West End of London, he hoped it would not extend to the East End. An attempt had been made to damage him in the Jewish quarter, but he would say that from some persons abuse was better than praise. They must also not forget that the Liberal Party had done much for their brethren in Russia and Poland, Germany and Roumania, who were kept down by the Conservative element in those lands. The local Conservative Association could not obtain a Jewish candidate to oppose him, and it would be a disgrace to Whitechapel to reproach them with a tendency to betray their benefactors, and an encouragement to Bismarcks and Stöckers, if a Conservative were to be returned for that district. He hoped that not a single Jew would vote for the Conservative, and that they would again return him as their member. On the motion of Mr. McAuliffe seconded by Mr. Shead, and supported by Prof. E. J. Thorold Rogers and Prof. James Stuart, a vote of confidence in Mr. Montagu was carried unanimously.

EAST MARYLEBONE.—The Rev. Professor Marks addressed a meeting of the electors of East Marylebone yesterday, at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman Street, in support of the candidature of Lord Charles Beresford. Professor Marks has also written a letter to the Chairman of the Conservative Association of the Division offering his services "in support of the good cause."

MR. CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE was presented by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Kenmare, to the Prince of Wales at the Levée held by his Royal Highness on Friday last.

ON Tuesday afternoon the garden of the St. James's Churchyard, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, was opened as a public recreation ground. The cost, £650, has been generously defrayed by Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore, who was present at the ceremony with her son, Mr. Claude Montefiore.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

In anticipation of "Hospital Sunday," sermons were delivered on Sabbath last in several of the metropolitan synagogues. The aggregate collection will reach about £1,000.

BAYSWATER SYNAGOGUE.—The Rev. Dr. H. Adler preached at the Bayswater Synagogue on Job chapter 30, verse 25. "Did I not weep for him that was afflicted, was not my soul grieved for him that was poor?" He dilated upon the beauty and nobility of gentle pity and tender sympathy when exhibited in earnest efforts to heal sickness and mitigate sorrow. He characterised each efficient hospital as a true People's Palace, and pointed out the advantage resulting from the knowledge gained within their walls by adducing several illustrations of the wonderful strides made in our days in the art of surgery and the science of medicine. Having pointed out the lesson taught by the word אביון, that the poor could claim our help as a matter of *right* and not merely of mercy the preacher concluded with an earnest plea on behalf of the Medical Charities of London—a province or a kingdom rather than a city.

SOUTH HACKNEY SYNAGOGUE.—At the South Hackney Synagogue the Rev. S. Singer, Minister of the New West End Synagogue, preached the Hospital sermon by special invitation. Taking his text from the portion of the day, Numbers xvii. 11, 12, 13, Mr. Singer dwelt upon the unsectarian work done by the hospitals. It was of a character that commended itself especially to Jews with whom charity must be co-extensive with mankind. The creed of a man could not weigh in the Jewish mind as against the sufferings of the man. They had learnt that lesson from the High Priest, who stood not only between the living and the dead in a physical sense, but also between those who are spiritually living and dead or dying; who did not ask what was the sin of the sufferers, but what was their misfortune. They had learnt it too from the prophet, who healed the Syrian captain, though an idolater, and made no pious bargain for his services. Jews were reaping the benefit of the spread of these principles of tolerance and unrestricted sympathy with the afflicted of all creeds. It was noteworthy that England was perhaps the only country in Europe, containing any considerable number of Israelites, where it was deemed unnecessary to establish separate hospitals for patients of their religious persuasion. This was assuredly not from the failure in the spirit of benevolence among them; their community suffered if anything from a superabundance rather than from a deficiency of charitable institutions; but allowing their poor to partake in this matter of the general charity, the conscience of the community was at perfect ease. At the hospital the Jew received the same unremitting attention, the same medical care, the same efficient nursing as the Gentile. His religion was respected, and he might add, he himself was most respected when in the hour of his misfortune, he was not ashamed to confess to what faith and race he belonged. That this confidence has justified every Jewish minister, whose duties gave him some insight into the working of the hospitals, could testify. Taking another view of the association of the hospital with religion, the preacher expressed the belief that there was no school of religion like a hospital. There was no place where the presence of God was so vividly realised, where the greatness of the Creator and the frailty of the creature, the dependance of hospitals upon some Almighty and all wise Power was more really brought home to their minds. It was scarcely possible for anyone to visit a hospital without experiencing a sentiment of religious feeling within the precincts of one of those Temples of the great diseases of health. Without denying aught of the credit due to the care and skill of men and women—many of whom were among the noblest and best of the human race—one could not help feeling there how much depended upon the heavenly Physician and what force there was in the divine words, "I kill and I give life; I wound and I heal," and if this was the impression produced upon the spectator, how much deeper must be that created in the sufferers themselves! It had been said that "every sick room was for the time being an audience chamber of God." But a hospital was a vast audience hall, where those chastened by physical affliction found themselves forthwith in the presence of the most High and where the God of the spirits of all flesh gave ever-ready hearing to the petitions of his suffering children. In urging upon his hearers the claims of the medical charities of the metropolis, the preacher referred to the comparative failure of these annual appeals. A yearly contribution of only 6d. per head from the population of London would yield £100,000, more than thrice the sum ever obtained since first these collections were instituted, and sufficient not only to meet all the requirements of the London hospitals and dispensaries but to enormously increase their opportunities of usefulness.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE.—The Rev. Joseph Levy, B.A., Minister of the Bristol Hebrew Congregation delivered the sermon. Taking for his text "The Lord is nigh unto all that call upon Him in truth," he remarked, that on the day when he appealed for aid on behalf of the medical charities of London he had little need to justify his subject, when he considered that prayer, not more than any other religious duty prompts us to humbly imitate God in His attributes of mercy and charity. Having discussed the nature and influence of Prayer, he continued; where should we tender our fervent praises to our Maker, where should we offer our heartfelt thanks to our Creator, where should we supplicate our father in Heaven? In the place aptly designated in Holy Writ as the "House of God." The preacher expatiated on the fact that owing to the Jewish theory of the Omnipresence of God, we might approach the Deity in all places, in every varied circumstance of our changeful existence; yet it was within the synagogue that the *prescribed* prayer of man should be offered, for there the worshipper is free from the disturbing influence of his daily toil, and the bruised in spirit find comfort and strength. There the fathers and mothers in Israel by their presence teach their children the way to God's House. And later in life the ceremonies, the prayers, the very melodies of our religious service powerfully appealed to our hearts and recall the smiling days of youth, the tender solicitude of an affectionate parent. With the synagogue, too, are connected our recollections of all the most soul-moving periods of our life. The birth of the child, the recital of the Bar Mitzvah, the marriage-tie, the mournfully-tender Kaddish; all these are well calculated to indelibly impress the mind and unfailingly to recall the erring to the path of religious sincerity. In joy and in sorrow, in happiness and in misfortune, at the entrance to life and at its termination, the House of God thus affords abundant means of unburdening the heart. Therefore, though from the depths of affliction or from the ecstacy of happiness, from the "bed of languishing," or from the house of joy, we might pray to God, and feel that our prayers are acceptable, still, we may by no means suffer the synagogue to be neglected or forsaken, since it is a powerful factor for good, and has been of untold benefit in maintaining unimpaired our unity and religious system. One of the heads, under which the subject, Prayer was divided, was תחינה "Supplication." How often, said the rev. gentleman, do we feel the necessity of petitioning God for the outpouring of His grace upon us. And to-day an opportunity is afforded of demonstrating the truth that Prayer *can* elevate our feelings and bring us into close harmony with an all-merciful Father, and so evoke our not charitable impulses. The preacher then made a forcible appeal in aid of the hospitals of London which was liberally responded to. He addressed the two lads who had been confirmed, and a prayer in which pertinent reference was made to the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, concluded the sermon.

The sermon at the Berkeley Street Synagogue was delivered by the Rev. L. M. Simmons, Minister of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews. At the New Synagogue, the Rev. S. Jacobs, Minister Elect of Kingston, Jamaica, preached from Proverbs xi. 4, "Riches will profit naught in the day of wrath, but Charity will deliver from death."—The Rev. J. A. Gouldstein preached at the North London Synagogue on "Citizenship" taking as his text, Jeremiah xxix. 7. He based his appeal for more extended support to the hospitals and dispensaries upon the words from the portion of the law read that morning "and he (Aaron) stood between the living and the dying, and the plague was stayed."—The Rev. B. Spiers Dayan preached at the Hambro Synagogue.—The sermon at the Dalston Synagogue was delivered by the Rev. H. Gollancz, at St. John's Wood by the Rev. B. Berliner, at the Borough Synagogue by the Rev. F. L. Cohen, and at the New West End Synagogue by Mr. H. S. Lewis, of Cambridge University.

At nearly all the Minor Synagogues collections were made, and in some sermons were preached. The Rev. Naphtali Levy delivered a lecture in the United Kalisher Congregation on Sabbath last, in aid of the Hospital Saturday Fund. He based his remarks upon Psalm 41, verse 1-4, Talmud Nedarim p. 40, and Rambam Hilchoth Melachim p. 12. A fervent prayer in English concluded the sermon.

During the Sabbath morning service, at Great Ealing School on Saturday last, the weekly address by the Rev. J. Chapman took the form of a simple sermon to the pupils on the subject of Hospital Sunday and the duty of helping the poor and suffering. The sympathies of the young hearers were evoked by the description of the homes, the struggles and sufferings of the poor, especially in times of sickness, and the duty of charity and self denial upon the part of all able to help them was earnestly enforced. The subscriptions and weekly contributions promised for the purpose of the Fund amounted to over six pounds.

NEW ORLEANS.—On the 11th ult. the Rev. James K. Gutheim died at New Orleans. The deceased was born of a learned family in 1817 at Meune, Westphalia. Having completed his theological studies under Rabbi Sutro at Munster, he then officiated at Sidenborst from 1838 to 1843, and in 1843 went to New York, where he was engaged for three years as a commercial clerk. In 1846 he was appointed Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun at Cincinnati and dedicated its Temple, and accepted a "call" in 1850 from a congregation in New Orleans, which he left in 1863, as owing to his adherence to the Confederate cause he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Union, but at the close of the war he resumed his position. After serving as English lecturer to the Temple Emanu El of New York from 1868 to 1871, in the latter year he was appointed Rabbi of the Temple Sinai, New Orleans (of which he laid the foundation-stone), and filled that office till his death. This Reform Congregation is one of the largest and most influential in the Southern States. The deceased was respected among all classes. On the day of the funeral (the 14th ult.) many places of business were closed; the district courts adjourned after a eulogy had been pronounced by Judge Monroe; and Mr. O'Donnell, in the State Senate, introduced a series of resolutions and delivered an address eulogising the deceased, and the Senate also adjourned out of respect to his memory. The funeral ceremonies commenced at three p.m., at the Temple Sinai. There was a great throng of people present, including many prominent citizens of all classes and nationalities, and clergy of all denominations. The ceremonies, which were very imposing, were conducted by the Revs. Lowenthal, of San Antonio; Leucht, of New Orleans; Berkowitz, of Mobile; Samfield, of Memphis; and Hecht, of Montgomery, assisted by others. A eulogy was delivered by the Rev. B. M. Palmer. The floral offerings were profuse, covering the grave to the depth of several feet.

AN AMERICAN JEWISH EXHIBITION.—The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Philadelphia propose to hold, in October, an "Exhibition of American Jewish Art and Literature," consisting of art and literary work by American Jews.

BOARD OF DEPUTIES.—Mr. Alfred G. Henriques has been elected Deputy for Merthyr Tydvil.

AMSTERDAM.—A Jewish gentleman in Amsterdam, desirous of commemorating an auspicious family event, has purchased a plot of ground, of about 1550 square metres, whereon he proposes to erect an Infant School and a Crèche. Attached to the establishment there will be a playground, the several departments being arranged in accordance with the best hygienic requirements. The generous donor will also invest a sum of money, the interest of which will be spent in conducting the institution on strictly Jewish principles.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at the Prince of Wales Tavern Lincoln Street, Bow, on the body of Frank Villiers, a Jew, who for some years had been a sailor in the Merchant Service. Returning from his last voyage, he fell down the hold of a ship, and was taken to the Poplar Hospital where he was attended to, but was allowed to return to his lodgings where he died on Monday. Verdict, Accidental Death.

MR. BENJAMIN L. COHEN presided on Thursday, the 24th ult., at the annual examination of the children in the Senior Department of the Orphan Working School at Haverstock Hill, and at the subsequent distribution of Prizes. The prizes were handed to the successful competitors by Mrs. Cohen.

MR. ALFRED G. HENRIQUES has been sworn in as a Magistrate for the County of Sussex, on the appointment of Viscount Hampden, the Lord Lieutenant of the County. We understand that Mr. Henriques has been compelled by ill-health to decline several invitations to contest constituencies in the Liberal interest, and is leaving England for the Continent for several months.

THE Rev. J. Friedlander, late of Jews' College, and Assistant Minister-elect of the St. Kilda Congregation, arrived in Melbourne on the 23rd May.

MR. LUCIEN WOLF contributes an article on "Old Jewish Families in England" to the current number of "Leisure Hour." It indicates much original research into the genealogies of Jewish families.

MR. AND MRS. L. MANDELSON, of Clanricarde Gardens, have presented a cover for the Reading Desk at the New West End Synagogue in commemoration of their "Silver Wedding."

ON the 24th ult. Mr. William Van Praagh, Director of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, gave a lecture on the subject at the Guildhall, Dundee.

AMONG the presentations made to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on their visit to the Edinburgh Exhibition was a silver-gilt cruet stand, representing the regalia of Scotland, by Mr. Joseph Myers.

THE *Builder* of Saturday last contained an interior view of the fine synagogue in the Rue de la Victoire, Paris, which was visited by the Congress of Architects during their recent meeting. A description of the building was published in the previous issue of the *Builder*.

MISS ADA S. BALLIN contributes an article, "Hints to Sitters," to this month's *Camera*.

A COMPANY has been formed with a capital of £65,000 in £5 shares, for the purchase, as a going concern, of the well known Willis's Rooms, King Street, St James's, which have so often been the scene of public Jewish gatherings. The directors state that they estimate a profit of 10 per cent. from the time the Company takes over the property.

THE publication of the *Jewish Reformer*, of New York, has been discontinued after a brief existence of a few months.

MISS FRANCES COENI, the talented Jewish artiste, who has been touring with the "Carl Rosa Opera Company," is now in London, and will again join the Company in August.

MISS EDITH HENRY MERTON gave her usual birthday gift of cakes to the children of the Jews' Infant Schools and the teachers.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.—Strongly recommended by numerous medical men. It gives instant relief in headache, sea or bilious sickness, constipation, heartburn, scarlet and other fevers smallpox, measles, eruptive and skin complaints. Use no substitute. "IT SAVED MY LIFE;" extract from a letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., formerly correspondent of "Manchester Guardian" in Albania. "I recommend it every day." Dr. Jeffery.—Lamplough, 113, Holborn, London.—[ADVT.]

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JEWISH PROSELYTES IN OLDEN TIMES.

By CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE JEWS' COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY ON JUNE 6TH.

IV.

How far, then, it may here be asked, were the Rabbis not only willing to receive the would-be converts, but even eager to make them. Were they also proselytizers, like our friends in Alexandria? I have pointed out already that a certain answer cannot be given. The celebrated denunciation of Jesus, "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is become so, ye make him two-fold more a son of hell than yourselves"—is scarcely warranted by any evidence now extant. Whether its real meaning is other than the ordinary translation (though the rendering of Graetz, as I have already stated, is exceedingly improbable), whether there is a local reference to which we have no clue, or whether there lies in the statement the exaggeration of excited rhetoric, must remain uncertain. But however this may be, the stories of forced conversion in Josephus have no bearing upon the question. The conversion of the Idumæans under Hyrkanus, or of the Itureans under Aristobulos, had a purely political motive. The destruction of the town of Pella, under Alexander, because its inhabitants would not change their customs for those of the Jews, was also probably prompted by reasons of a semi-political character, and was at any rate the work of a king who lived in marked enmity with the Pharisees. Where again in the frenzy of the war with Titus, Josephus tells us of forced conversions, they must be put down to the intense passions of the Zealots and not to the mature convictions of the Rabbins. When Josephus says "Everyone ought to be allowed to worship God according to his own choice, and not to be constrained by force," he is doubtless speaking as an actor to the gallery, but there is no evidence that compulsory conversions were to the taste of the official exponents of Judaism. The passage about the lion and the dream proselytes proves, if anything, the contrary. But nevertheless, the prophetic utterances concerning the mission of Israel and its relation as the Preacher of the Truth to the Gentile world were not wholly forgotten or passed over by the Rabbins. When Hillel laid down his maxim, "Love peace and pursue peace, love mankind and bring them nigh to the Torah," he was thinking in all probability of this spiritual office. Rabbi Eleazar (died circa 240 A.D.) in a well-known passage in Pesachim urges that the whole course and motive for the dispersion was and is the making of proselytes. And a less known sentence in the Midrash explains the verse "If he do not utter it, he shall bear his iniquity" (Lev. 5. 1.) to mean "If you do not proclaim my Godhead among the nations, I shall visit you with punishment." The great example of proselytism is Abraham who a proselyte himself became a maker of proselytes as well as their patron and protector for all time. Abraham, says the Midrash, was he who united all mankind in a single faith. Abraham converted men, Sarah women; together they brought them under the wings of the Shechinah. Rabbi Isaac said "Abraham used to receive hospitably all travellers who were passing on the way. After they had eaten and drank, he said to them "Speak the blessing." They asked him "Whom shall we bless?" And he answered "You are to bless the Holy One, the Eternal, the Creator of the world of whose gifts you have partaken." And God said to Abraham "My name would not have become known to my creatures, had you not made it known to them; that is regarded by me as if you had taken part in the very creation of the world." And in the Mechilta it is said "How beloved are the proselytes! Abraham our father did not enter into the Covenant at 20 or at 30 but at 99, for had he entered into it in his youth no one after him would have become a proselyte in later manhood. Therefore the Holy One bade him wait till he was very old, so that the gates should never be shut upon those who desire to enter within them. The spirit in which proselytes were officially received in those distant times is traceable in the regulations which had become customary at their admission. These regulations are also interesting on their own account and I now propose to give an abstract of them. The main and earliest passage which they are spoken of is in Jebamot at page 47 b. A slightly different form is given in the Talmud of Jerusalem and in the small treatise Masseheth Gerim which is a sort of abridged resumé of the Halachic and Haggadic passages about proselytes that are scattered through the Talmud and the Midrashim. The passage in Jebamot opens thus "The Rabbins have taught;" If any one now-a-days desires to become a proselyte, he is first of all asked as follows: "What has led thee to seek admission amongst us? Dost thou not know that Israel at the present time is suffering, oppressed, and persecuted, and that many misfortunes befall us?" If he says, "Yea! I know it but I am not even worthy to be united to Israel in its day of trouble," then he is received. That is to say, the second part of the initiatory probation begins). He is now made acquainted with some of the heavier commands and with some of the lighter ones. (Maimonides interpellates before this: 'He is told the cardinal articles of our religion, namely the unity of the Godhead and the prohibition of idolatry, and these points are enlarged upon.') He is told the laws respecting gleaning (Lev. xix. 9.) the forgotton sheaves (Deut. xxiv. 19), the corners of the field (Lev. xix. 9.) and the tithes to the poor (Deut. xxvi. 12.) and he is informed of the punishments which attached to the infringements of these statutes He is told "Till you joined our faith, if you eat fat, (that is to say the fatty portions of the flesh forbidden in Leviticus), you did not fall under the penalty of excommunication; if you worked upon the Sabbath you did not fall under the penalty of death by stoning, but now should you do those things these penalties will be for you." But they also point out to him the reward for fulfillment as well as the penalty of transgression. They tell him that the world to come is formed for the righteous only, but at the present time Israel is not allowed to prosper greatly nor yet to be punished too sorely. At this point another pause is made. This recitation of the few chosen commands with their penalties had for its object to give the would be proselyte a second chance of withdrawing if he felt that he had not fully realised the responsibility of the step he was about to take. But the Boraitha adds significantly, "they do not mention too many commands nor do they go minutely into detail," so that he be not frightened away by the mass of observances. If for the second time he is not deterred by this judicious mixture of threat and promise he is then formally received through the rite of circumcision. After this the rite of baptism is proceeded with. Of this ceremony the origin is obscure; it was at first probably nothing more than an illustration which had to be gone through before the proselyte could bring his sin-offering to the altar. It then became separated in idea from the offering and regarded as an independent rite of initiation. Although not mentioned in the Mishnah, Josephus or Philo it must have existed in the 1st Century before Christ and probably still earlier. As with the early Christians it consisted in a complete immersion, and the Rabbins are very express as to the precise way in which the rite has to be performed. While the bath is being taken, the proselyte is made acquainted for the second time with various laws both heavy and light. At its conclusion he is in all respects the equal of every other Israelite in the community. But when the temple is in existence he has to complete the ceremonies of admission by a sin offering.

In these regulations we notice no eagerness to win, but no desire to repel the Proselyte. As Rabbi Isaac put it, "The Proselyte is rejected with one arm and welcomed with the other." The compulsory entrance into the covenant of Abraham which has always been and will always be the great stumbling block in the way of proselytism was so far as we know never officially relaxed. The case of Izates will be mentioned later, but it is quite exceptional. The discussion between Rabbi Joshua and Rabbi Eliezer, in which at first sight it would appear that the former assigned a higher value to the טבילה than to קילה, and was even willing to accept as a legal proselyte one to whom only the right of baptism had been administered,—a discussion to which Geiger and Felsenthal have given an importance to which I fear it can lay no claim—is of a purely academic nature, and the contention of Rabbi Joshua is probably only made in order to bring down his opponent to a *reductio ad absurdum*.

The Rabbins do not seem to have formulated any theory of conversion; they do not trouble themselves to present any psychological explanation of what it is which now suddenly and now slowly causes a revolution of the soul and drives a man or a woman from one belief or from one habit of life to another. There are traces which seem to show that they regarded idolatry as the result of intellectual dullness. A passage in Berachoth mentions a tribe in Babylonia whose exceptional stupidity and obtuseness are indicated by the circumstance that no single proselyte had ever been won from it. Nor is anything very satisfactory to be found respecting the effect of conversion upon the soul. The Rabbins do not seem to have believed in any theory of regeneration or new birth. There are, however, indications of the idea to be met with in a few places. (Of what conceivable idea—good, bad, and indifferent—are there not indications in the Talmud?) The phrase was current, "A proselyte is like a new born child," but the adage had an almost exclusively legal meaning. The notion was that with the entrance into the new religion all former ties ceased. The proselyte had no longer any relations. On this conception are hung many tiresome disputes and regulations in regard to the property of a proselyte, his matrimonial alliances, and other matters. But there is scarcely anything to be found about his changed spiritual condition. Yet it is said more than once in the Midrash that he who converts a man to Judaism is to be looked upon as had he created him. Perhaps the remark about Ruth (I wish I had time to quote the quaint elaboration of Ruth's famous answer to Naomi) that directly she had determined to become a proselyte she is regarded as Naomi's equal, is of small value. But the story in Midrash Kobeleth about a proselyte repelled by Rabbi Eliezer and accepted by Rabbi Joshua, is not without some significance. A woman came to Rabbi Eliezer and asked to be received as a proselyte. On enquiry he found that she had been a great sinner. So he would have nothing to do with her. She then went to Rabbi Joshua, who received her. When his disciples asked him for his reason, he answered, "Since she has determined to become a Jewess, she is no longer of this world." He meant, apparently, that her sin would be purged by a speedy death, but that her conversion would procure for her a place in the world to come. On the other hand, in another very curious passage, for which there must have been some actual basis in real experience of which we now know nothing, it is said, "Rabbi Chananuja the son of Rabbi Gamaliel, asked, 'Why are proselytes at the present time subject to misfortune and suffering?' Several answers are proposed. One is because of the sins of their former life when they did not fulfil the seven Noachidic commandments." To which the phrase, "Every proselyte is as a new born child," implying an absolute chasm between the old life and the new, is brought forward as an objection. A second answer is because they are ignorant of the minute details of the Commandments, a third because they worshipped in fear and not from love, a fourth because they waited too long before they came under the wings of the Shechinah. Yet this passage does not appear to indicate more than a passing mood in the minds of the arguers. The blessing upon the proselytes which was perhaps drawn up by Rabbi Gamaliel (Graetz "Proselyten," p.10, note 2), and which in an abbreviated form still finds a place in our prayer-books, represents, we may be sure, the more general and abiding view of contentment and satisfaction with the new comers into the Faith.

(To be continued.)

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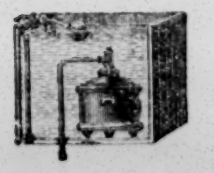

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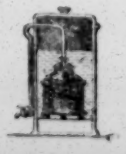

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Alfred L. Cohen, Esq.	3	3	0
Michael Samuel, Esq.	3	3	0
Henry Nathan, Esq.	3	3	0
Sir Benjamin S. Phillips, Alderman	3	3	0
Charles Samuel, Esq.	3	3	0
Mrs. Clara Samuel	3	3	0
James Stern, Esq.	3	3	0
Mrs. Lawrence Levy	3	3	0
Ignace Cahn, Esq.	3	3	0
H. E. Symons, Esq.	3	3	0
Phillip Falk, Esq.	3	3	0
I. M. Marks, Esq.	3	3	0
Lionel Van Oven, Esq.	3	3	0
Mrs. Jacob Mocatta	3	0	0
James L. Hart, Esq., annual	2	2	0
David de Pass, Esq.	2	2	0
H. L. Cohen, Esq.	2	2	0
Henry Harris, Esq.	2	2	0
Arthur Halford, Esq.	2	2	0
Simeon Lazarus, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Samuel Cowan	2	2	0
Henry Joseph, Esq.	2	2	0
S. Hyam, Esq.	2	2	0
Henry Solomon, Esq.	2	2	0
Horatio L. Micholls, Esq.	2	2	0
Nathaniel L. Cohen, Esq.	2	2	0
Solomon Schloss, Esq.	2	2	0
A. E. Franklin, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Julia Jessel	2	2	0
Edward Stern, Esq.	2	2	0
Moss Isaacs, Esq.	2	2	0
Herman Landau, Esq.	2	2	0
A. Sebag Montefiore, Esq.	2	2	0
Daniel Marks, Esq.	2	2	0
Moss Benjamin, Esq.	2	2	0
Ditto, in memory of his dear mother	2	2	0
Hyman Simons, Esq.	2	2	0
Messrs. L. and A. Abrahams	2	2	0
Messrs. Allatini Brothers	2	0	0
Sir Barrow H. Ellis, K.C.S.I.	2	0	0
B. Isaac, Esq.	2	0	0
Miss Mary Cohen	1	10	0
Mrs. M. Angel, in memory of her husband	1	1	0
Mrs. M. Preuss, in loving memory of her mother	1	1	0
Barnet Meyers, Esq.	1	1	0
L. Ososki, Esq.	1	1	0
Robert Halford, Esq.	1	1	0
Israel Hart, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Charles Levy	1	1	0
B. I. Van Staveren, Esq.	1	1	0
James Leverson, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Samuel Moses	1	1	0
H. P. Mosely, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. I. S. Abecasis	1	1	0
A. Vandenbergh, Esq.	1	1	0
Lionel B. Joseph, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Vandenbergh, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. J. L. Jacobs	1	1	0
Edmund Johnson, Esq.	1	1	0
B. Birnbaum, Esq.	1	1	0
Solomon Benjamin, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Esther Keysor, annual	1	1	0
P. Barnet, Esq. do.	1	1	0
Robert E. North, Esq., do.	1	1	0
M. Schubach, Esq.	1	1	0
M. S. Waley, Esq.	1	1	0
A. Salomons, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Eliza Leman	1	1	0
Mrs. F. Alexander	1	1	0
J. B. Montefiore, Esq.	1	1	0
S. H. Apfel, Esq., annual	1	1	0
In memory of loved ones	1	1	0
Moses Davis, Esq., F.R.G.S.	1	1	0
Ditto, annual	1	1	0
J. Grunebaum, Esq.	1	1	0
Gabriel Lindo, Esq.	1	1	0
Leopold Schloss, Esq.	1	1	0
Daniel Schloss, Esq.	1	1	0
D. P. Schloss, Esq., annual	1	1	0
Miss A. M. Goldsmid	1	1	0
Mrs. Sternberg	£1	1	0
L. Benjamin, Esq.	1	1	0
Messrs. Benda and Benjamin	1	1	0
P. B. Harris, Esq.	1	1	0
M. J.	1	1	0
Ditto, annual		10	6
E. J. Proops, Esq.	1	1	0
C. S. Davis, Esq.	1	1	0
Abraham Simons, Esq., B.A.	1	1	0
Asher Wertheimer, Esq., ann.	1	1	0
A. Emanuel, Esq.	1	1	0
E. Emanuel, Esq.	1	1	0
M. Hyman, Esq.	1	1	0
J. Hyman, Esq.	1	1	0
L. Walter, Esq.	1	1	0
H. Walter, Esq.	1	1	0
D. Walter, Esq., annual	1	1	0
L. S.	1	0	0
David Isaacs, Esq.	1	0	0
Messrs. P. and S. Beyfus	1	0	0
Mrs. E. de Pass	1	0	0
Jacob Schwartzschild, Esq.		10	6
G. Rosenthal, Esq.		10	6
Ditto, annual		10	6
Michael Harris, Esq.		10	6
John Hart, Esq.		10	6
S. Jacobs, Esq., annual		10	6
I. Newman, Esq.		10	6
D. Cohen, Esq.		10	6
Mrs. E. J. Proops		10	6
M. Goodman, Esq., annual		10	6
J. Emanuel, Esq.		10	6
L. Woolf, Esq.		10	6
Messrs. H. and J. Solomon		10	6
S. Silver, Esq.		10	6
A. Michaels, Esq.		10	6
B. Benjamin, Esq.		10	6
W. R. Cohen, Esq.		10	0

Further contributions will be gratefully received by F. D. Mocatta, Esq., President, 9, Connaught-place, W.; by any member of the Committee; or by

I. BLOOMFIELD, Sec.

68, Grove-road, Bow.

חברת נשמת אדם

SOCIETY "SOUL OF MAN,"

No. 2, White's Row, Spitalfields.

THE Executive of the above-named Society most EARNESTLY SOLICIT CONTRIBUTIONS from the Benevolent in order that they may carry it on after its being thirty years in existence.

The Society has for its object the providing a place of worship for those who are desirous of attending synagogue night and morning at such times as is suited to their position. It provides assistance during the week of mourning, and appoints a Rabbi to attend the mourners and deliver to them religious discourses. It also enables its members to have religious instruction by weekly sermons in a language understood by them.

Of late the number of supporters has diminished from three causes:

1. The death of its old members.
2. The removal from the district of several supporters; and
3. Owing to the depression of trade, the poor members have not been able to contribute the small sum required of them.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned gentlemen, and acknowledged in the Jewish Press:

Messrs. A. H. and E. Barnett, 76, Hackney Road.

Mr. G. Moleman, 13, Butler Street, Spitalfields.

And at the Jewish Chronicle office.

The following contributions, already received, are thankfully acknowledged:

Messrs. A. H. and E. Barnett	£2	2	0
Moss Benjamin, Esq.	1	1	0
Mark Abrahams, Esq.	1	1	0
Charles Hymans, Esq.	1	1	0
Solomon Barnett, Esq.	1	1	0
Woolf White, Esq.		10	6
Per G. Moleman, Esq.	1	19	0

FREEHOLD FAMILY MANSION, in thorough decorative repair, standing in matured grounds of 5 acres. An exceptional opportunity presents itself of acquiring the above at a little over half the original cost. The mansion (approached by a carriage drive with lodge) which contains 24 rooms, is of modern and unique design, elegantly fitted and decorated. Stabling for 11 horses, 2 paddocks, Tennis Lawn, prolific gardens and forcing houses, cow houses, poultry runs, &c. Price £12,000, including 3 pairs of modern semi-detached Villas, with rentals amounting to about £240 per annum, or the Mansion, stabling and gardens would be sold separately from the Villas and paddocks, price £9,000. Within ½ a mile of 2 railway stations, trains to the metropolis in 25 minutes. Particulars and cards to view of E. Fergusson Taylor, Surveyor, 55, Chancery Lane, W.C., and New Barnet, Herts. (Fol. 700)

HIGHBURY NEW PARK.—TO be LET or SOLD, a desirable RESIDENCE in Highbury New Park, containing 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, large bath room, hot and cold supplies to top floor; garden; good domestic offices; in occupation of owner, who has spared no expense to make the house comfortable. Perfect system of drainage carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Protection Association. Further particulars of W. L. B. 400 Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

INSURANCE AGENT.

HENRY H. HYAMS (Life, Fire, and Accidents), 5, Duke Street, Aldgate E.C. & 36, Birchington Road, Kilburn, N.W

Maida Vale.—Leasehold Residence, for Investment or Occupation.

MESSRS. EDWIN FOX and BOUSFIELD will SELL, at the Mart, on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 2, a desirable PRIVATE RESIDENCE, for occupation or investment, being No. 6, Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, a short distance from Bishop's Road Station, and about ten minutes' walk from Praed-street station. The house is pleasantly situate, standing back from the main thoroughfare, is approached by a private road, and contains six or seven bed rooms, bath room, double drawing room, double dining room, breakfast room, and domestic offices. In the rear are about four acres of well laid-out gardens, in capital order, which are enjoyed in common with the occupants of surrounding houses, at a small rent, held for a term of about 62 years unexpired, at a ground rent of £20 per annum. It is at present in hand, but of the value of £110 per annum. Particulars at the Mart; of Messrs. Campbell, Reeves, and Hooper, Solicitors, 17, Warwick street, Regent-street, W.; and of Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield, 99, Gresham-street, Bank, E.C.

By order of the Mortgagees.—Whitechapel Road.—The beneficial interest in the Lease of the capital corner Shop and Dwelling-house, 105, Whitechapel-road and 1, Thomas-street, comprising a shop and seven rooms, with cellar and private entrance. Held till Michaelmas, 1909, at £70, and for sale, with possession.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER & BRIDGEWATER will SELL, at the Mart, on THURSDAY, July 8, at 12, the above described LEASEHOLD SHOP, lately let at £150 per annum. Particulars of Messrs. Tathams and Pym, Solicitors, 3, Frederick's-place; and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

City of London.—Important Sale of Freehold and Corporation Leasehold Properties, all of which are let upon leases at rents amounting in the aggregate to £4,290 per annum.—By order of the Trustees of the late L. Nathan, Esq.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER & BRIDGEWATER will SELL, at the Mart, on TUESDAY, July 13, at 2, in five lots, the following valuable and highly important PROPERTIES:—

No. 24, LEADENHALL STREET—Freehold modern Business Premises, immediately opposite St. Mary-axe, having a frontage of 22ft. 5in., and covering an area of about 1,165 square feet. Let on lease to Messrs. Thompson and Co., Shipowners, for 14 years, from Michaelmas, 1880, at £750 per annum.

No. 26, LEADENHALL STREET—Freehold modern Business Premises, occupying an area of about 585 square feet. Let on lease to Messrs. Straker and Sons, Stationers, for 14 years from Christmas, 1879, at £400 per annum.

No. 27, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD—Freehold.—A most substantial and lofty modern Building, situate on the south side of St. Paul's-churchyard, and extending through to Little Carter-lane at the rear, with important frontages of 31ft. 9in. and 36ft. 6in., area about 1,600 square feet. Let on lease to the Postmaster-General for a term expiring Midsummer, 1891, at £1,100 per annum.

Nos. 28 and 29, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.—Leasehold from the Corporation of the City of London.—Fine, large and lofty Warehouse Premises, most strongly built, and occupying an area of about 1,900 square feet, with frontages of 46 feet to St. Paul's Churchyard and 43 feet to Little Carter-lane in the rear. Let on lease to Messrs. Stafford Northcote and Co., Lace Warehousemen, for 23 years from Midsummer, 1883, at £1,500 per annum. Held for 80 years from Michaelmas, 1854, at a ground rent of £750.

No. 57, FENCHURCH-STREET, Leasehold from the Corporation of the City of London.—Modern Business Premises, opposite Billiter-street, and one door from Mark-lane, covering an area of about 960 square feet, with a frontage of 20ft. 10in. Let on lease to Mrs. Maria Poole (chronometer maker) for 14 years from Christmas, 1875, at £540 per annum, held for 80 years from Christmas, 1853, at a ground-rent of £165.

Particulars, with plans, of Wm. Horsley, Esq., Solicitor, 11, Bull and Mouth-street, E.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—TO be LET, from the 2nd week in July, the WHOLE or PART of a commodious and well furnished RESIDENCE, containing 7 bed rooms, 3 reception rooms and convenient range of domestic offices, with garden. Faces the lovely Common, close to the S.E.R. station. 3 minutes' walk from Parade and in fashionable part of this beautiful inland watering place. May be taken for the season or shorter term.—Apply to A. Einstein, London Road, Tunbridge Wells.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors; or sent to any address for 60 stamps by the Lincoln and Midland Counties' Drug Company, Lincoln.—Wholesale Agents, Barclay and Sons, London, and of the Wholesale Houses.

WHERE to TAKE a HEALTHY HOLIDAY.—Now ready, price one shilling, Where to Take a Holiday, reports on some home and foreign health resorts, being the Holiday Number for 1886 of the LONDON MEDICAL RECORD. The holiday number of the London Medical Record contains articles on Madeira, by Dr. Grabham; Davos Plaz, by Dr. Huggard; the Spas of Great Britain, by Dr. Macpherson; Continental Climatic Health Resorts, by Dr. Burney Yeo; Sea trips to the Highlands of Scotland, Along the Bristol Channel from Bristol to Ilfracombe, notices of 65 British Health Resorts and Hydropathic Establishments, Hints to Travellers and copious reviews of holiday literature and guide-books. The information concerning the health resorts comprises sanitary statistics furnished by medical officers of health and medical practitioners resident in the places described, the accommodation, amusements, and notable characteristics of each locality. The Holiday Number of the London Medical Record may therefore be relied on by heads of families and tourists as an entirely trustworthy guide to the sanitary condition of the places described, and this is the only guide-book in which this important factor is treated in a scientific and exhaustive manner. London, Smith, Elder and Co., 15, Waterloo-place; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Bookstalls; and all Booksellers.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESCHICHTE DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND.

Herausgegeben von Professor

DR. LUDWIG GEIGER.

PREIS PER BAND (4 hefte) 8/-,

einzelne Hefte, 3/-.

PROSPEKTE GRATIS UND FRANCO.

Zu beziehen durch

HIRSCHFELD BROTHERS,

18, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established over 60 years ago, possesses invested funds to the amount of 6½ millions sterling, and has an annual revenue of £900,000.

Policies granted for large or small sums, making provision for retirement in old age or death. Annuities also granted on favourable terms.

London: 83, King William-street, E.C., and 3, Pall Mall East, S.W.

CAPE COLONY, NATAL, MAURITIUS, MADAGASCAR, & EAST AFRICAN SERVICE.

THE CASTLE MAIL PACKETS COMPANY (Limited.)

THIS COMPANY'S Steamers carrying the British and Portuguese Mails, convey PASSENGERS and GOODS from ENGLAND to CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, PORT ALFRED, EAST LONDON and NATAL, sailing from LONDON every alternate WEDNESDAY, and from DARTMOUTH every alternate FRIDAY, calling at Lisbon, Madeira, St. Helena, and Ascension at stated intervals.

Regular Services from London every 28 days to Mauritius, Madagascar, and to Delagoa Bay and the Mozambique Coast Ports connecting with Zanzibar and Aden.

Passengers embark either at London or at Dartmouth. All heavy Baggage must be shipped in London.

RETURN TICKETS will be issued by the Mail Steamers leaving after 1st July next.

For Dates of Sailing, Freight, or Passage apply to the Managers,

DONALD CURRIE AND CO.,

3 & 4, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON

UNION LINE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL AND EAST AFRICAN ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).

ESTABLISHED 1853.

The ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS of this Line leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, sailing from Plymouth the next day.

Passengers and goods are conveyed to Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), Port Alfred (The Kowie), East London & Natal, and to St. Helena at stated intervals.

The Royal Mail Steamers leave Cape Town homewards every alternate Wednesday.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Company's OFFICES, ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, & 11, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON; also to the Company's Agents at the various Colonial Ports.

RETURN TICKETS.—The issue of these will be resumed by Packets leaving on and after 1st JULY.

WILLIS'S ROOMS (Limited).—Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount (if any) unpaid on their shares. Capital £65,000, in 13,000 shares of £5 each, payable £1 per share on application, £2 on allotment, and the balance (if required) by instalments at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT MONTAGU, 41, Queen's Gate, S.W., Chairman.
Captain Walrond Clarke, late 10th Royal Hussars, 16, Beaufort Gardens, S.W.
Harry F. Giles, Esq., 26, Great George Street, S.W., and Almorah Lodge, Surbiton.
George E. Martin, Esq., 33, Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.
*Richard Smith, Esq., 19, Southampton Row, W.C., Hotel Valuer and Hotel Proprietor.
*Will join the Board after allotment.

Bankers—Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's Street, S.W.; Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock and Co., 15, Lombard Street, E.C.
Solicitors—Messrs. Stretton, Hilliard, Dale, and Newman, 75, Cornhill, E.C.
Brokers—Messrs. Inman and Wilkinson, 2, Drapers' Gardens, E.C., and Stock Exchange.
Auditor—James Harris, Esq., Chartered Accountant, 8, Old Jewry, E.C.
Secretary—J. Burns Brown, Esq.
Offices—26, King Street, St. James's, S.W.

This Company has been formed to purchase as a going concern and carry on the business of Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's. These Rooms are of world-wide repute, and have been patronised continuously for upwards of a century by Royalty, nobility, and the élite of society.

Willis's Rooms occupy a superficial area of upwards of 8,000 feet, in one of the most valuable and central positions at the West End of London, and are specially and admirably adapted for balls, soirées, réunions, concerts, regimental dinners, masonic and other banquets, and public meetings.

The business, as is well known, is of an exceptionally select and profitable character, and under the management of the Company will continue to be so conducted as to be beyond reach of competition of any rival establishment.

Willis's Rooms were for many years in the possession of the deceased Mr. Willis and his father, the latter of whom succeeded Almack. All of them realised large fortunes from the business. The present vendor, owing to the increase in the business, and finding himself unequal to the management of so large an undertaking, has entered into the contract of purchase hereinafter referred to, whereby the Company will take over the business (free from all liability) as a going concern, from the 30th June inst. The list of engagements of the Rooms already made for the current season can be inspected at the Company's offices, it being too long to publish within the limits of a prospectus.

The undertaking is not of a speculative nature, as the Company will enter immediately upon a large and lucrative business in full working order, the present returns from which entitle the Directors to the belief that dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be realised immediately from the date the Company takes over the property, and increased as the business developes under proper management and economy, and with the personal influence the Directors will bring to bear to extend the connection.

The Directors propose to add to the already existing business that of wine merchants and public caterers, and they are satisfied that a subsidiary business of that nature can be secured to the Company and conveniently conducted without any appreciable outlay for plant or other expenses. The Directors confidently anticipate that this class of business (which is always remunerative) in connection with the Assembly Rooms will result in largely enhanced profits and increased dividends.

The property and effects which the Company will acquire consist of:

1. The plant, goodwill, and licences.
2. The Assembly Rooms, comprising a noble banqueting hall, the finest ball room (with attendant suite) in London, dining room, tea room, card room, and Committee rooms, ladies' room, supper room, and smoking rooms, with the requisite serving rooms, counting-house, private offices, lavatories, extensive kitchen, capital domestic offices, and a large range of cellarage.
3. Two houses, Nos. 27 and 28, King Street, adjoining the Rooms and stables near.
4. The valuable stock of wines, stores, and consumable articles, fixtures, fittings, furniture, and effects.

The Rooms have all been recently decorated throughout, and are in good and substantial repair.

The property is held under lease for a term of 29 years unexpired, at a rental of £1,248 per annum, from which is let off £320 a year, leaving a net rental of £928, with a covenant by the lessors that a further term of 28 years shall be granted, in consideration of £10,000 being expended upon the premises, and as a large proportion of this sum has already been laid out, the term for which the premises are held is practically 57 years, at £928 per annum.

The purchase-money for the premises, goodwill of the business, furniture, fixtures, stock in-trade, stores, and other effects above referred to is £55,000, of which a large proportion can be obtained on mortgage. This sum is based upon valuations of the goodwill and leases made by Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, Clark and Co.; Messrs. Orgill, Swan, and Orgill; and Marshall N. Inman, Esq., F.S.I.; also a valuation of the plant, furniture, plate, fixtures, and stock-in-trade by Messrs. Richard Smith and Co. The Directors have also been furnished with a report by Mr. James Harris, F.C.A., the Company's Accountant, who has examined the books of the late working of the business.

These valuations and report, together with the inventory of the furniture, fittings, and effects, and the list of engagements above referred to, can be seen at the offices of the Company, or the Solicitors to the Company.

The business is almost entirely of a ready money character, requiring but little working capital.

The services of Mr. E. Dawkins have been secured as Manager, he having had the management of the business for the last six months, and having for 16 years previously been Manager of the Freemasons' Tavern.

The only contracts entered into by the Company are, firstly, that for the purchase of the premises, dated 28th June, 1886, and made between Mr. James Taylor, the vendor, of the one part, and the Company of the other part, and an agreement as to management between the Company and Mr. E. Dawkins, of the same date.

These contracts, together with copies of the leases and the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be seen at the offices of the Company or the Solicitors of the Company.

As there are many current contracts connected with the business as a going concern which cannot be set forth, applicants for shares must be deemed to have waived the particulars and production thereof.

No promotion money will be paid by the Company. The vendor is the promoter, and will pay all expenses up to allotment, including brokerage.

Early application will be made for a settlement and quotation on the London Stock Exchange.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Should a less number of shares be allotted than is applied for, the surplus paid on application will be appropriated towards the amount due on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, or Solicitors, or at the Company's offices, 26, King Street, St. James's.

Dated 28th June, 1886.

OSTEND.

IN order to supply a general want, the Belgian Israelitish Consistory has organized, with the assistance of the Municipality of Ostend, REGULAR SERVICES in this town from the 1st of July to the end of October.

MRS. SAMUELS,
JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE
24, CHARLOTTE STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE.

BOARDERS will find a home and excellent cuisine by the week, day or meal

---

THE RUBBER STORES,
20, CHISWELL STREET, E.C.

GARDEN { 38 ft., ¾ fittings, complete 8s. 6d.
HOSE { 60 ,, ½ ,, ,, 17s.
For other sizes, fittings, Hose reels, &c.,
ASK SPECIAL LIST FREE.

BED SHEETING.

Double Texture Wigan, 72in. wide, 6s. pr. yd.
Faced Sheeting, 36in. wide, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. ,,
Nursing Aprons, 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. each
Enemas, complete 2s. 6d. ,,
Elastic Silk Stockings, 7s. pair, 3s. 9d. ,,
Elastic Thread ,, 5s. ,, 2s. 8d. ,,
All class of Surgical Goods supplied at trade price.
Force cups for unstopping sinks, 1s. 6d. each.
Dental gutta-percha for decayed teeth, 6d. bx.
Waterproof garments made to measure in the 24 hours.

MISS ETHEL BOOLE (Diplomée Berlin Hochschule), is desirous of RECEIVING PUPILS for the Pianoforte. For terms and references as to successful teaching, address 103, Seymour Place, Bryanston Square, W., or care of A. J. Eyre, Esq, (Organist, Crystal Palace), Melrose, The Avenue, Norwood, S.E.

MISS ROTH (late of Sunderland), 28, Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, N., Student of the Home and Colonial College, King's Cross, has successfully passed her examination as Kindergarten Mistress. OPEN for ENGAGEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MRS. PRINCE, MONTHLY NURSE, has REMOVED from 168, Graham Road, Dalston, to 18, BEVIS MARKS, St. Mary Axe, E.C. Disengaged for July and August.

TO Members of Building Societies and others.—APPROPRIATIONS—£500, £700, £1,000 and upwards, free of interest for 10 years. Henry H. Hyams, 5, Duke Street, Aldgate E.C.

FURNITURE of house in Sutherland Gardens to be SOLD a bargain. Family going abroad, 14 rooms, hot and cold bath. Could have house for £60 per annum, excellent opportunity for anyone requiring elegant and substantially furnished house very cheap.—1747, Jewish Chronicle Office.

BRIGHTON—FURNISHED HOUSE in Brunswick Square, preferable side. 5 reception rooms, library, school room and billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms. Rent moderate.—Puttick and Puttick, Estate Agents, 82, Queen's Road, Brighton.

SUSSEX, near Eastbourne.—For the months of August and September, a noble MANSION containing about 20 bed rooms, 5 reception rooms and accommodation for a full establishment. Stabling and carriage houses. The grounds are well timbered, and beautifully cultivated gardens adorn the landscape. Principals only will be treated with.—Messrs. Crispin and Co., Land Agents, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE, Detached VILLA, Furnished, in the best style, to be LET, for a few months to a careful, quiet, family only. Flower garden and lawn.—Messrs. Crispin and Co., Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—For the Holidays.—A LARGE HOUSE with tennis lawn and field. On high land, overlooking sea and Downs. Cool, bracing and healthful. Would take two families. Low rent—Messrs. Crispins, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE, Devonshire Place, charming central situation, close to the sea. Nice shady garden.—To be LET, Furnished, for the season, a gentleman's detached RESIDENCE, with or without stabling.—Crispin and Co., Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—Visitors to this fashionable watering-place will do well in applying to Messrs. A. Jinman and Son for their LIST of first-class private FURNISHED RESIDENCES.—48, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

A Young married couple OFFER to City gentlemen or others APARTMENTS, with or without board. Close to tram or rail. Apply at 92, Mildmay Road, Mildmay Park, N.

APARTMENTS (well-furnished), dining and bed room communicating, TO BE LET in Elgin Road, Maida Vale, on moderate terms. Suitable for a gentleman, married couple or 2 lady friends; close to synagogue, rail and omnibus. Apply by letter to M., care of Hawksley, Stationer, 7, Maryland's Road, Harrow Road, W.

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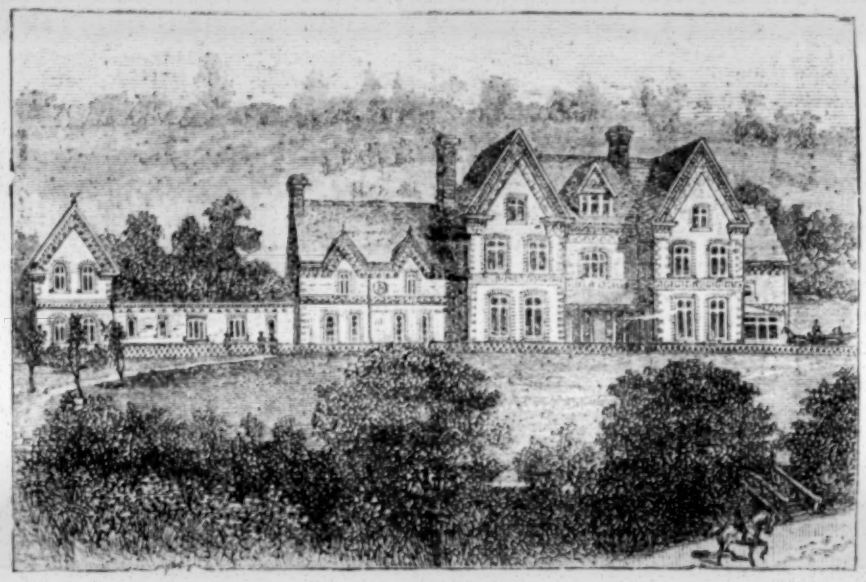

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